The New-York Times.

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LATER FROM MEXICO.

Progress of the Revolution—Defeat of the Liberals.

Discovery of Silver on Mr. Forsyth's Premises—General Revolutionary Movements.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mexico, Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1858.

Guadalajara has fallen at last, so say reports received from that quarter. According to these, the Government forces moved to the attack on the 14th, and on the 15th the place was occupied by the "loyal" troops of the Government. The news reached this on the 18th, and the usual ceremony of bells, trumpets, drums, &c., was gone through with. The Government put forth bulletins with the important news, and in a modest manner suggested that the country would soon be in the enjoyment of peace. Fond dream! The particulars of the conflict at Guadalajara have not yet come forward. Should they arrive, and a bulletin be published in time for this mail, I shall inclose it to you. Some doubt the reported victory. For my part I am ready to believe anything in these days. The world has pretty much gone wrong and as for poor Mexico, she never yet has had the advantage of being on the right track. It seems incredible that 5,000 men attacking could have defeated 3,000 well entrenched soldiers. But such must have been the case if the Government has retaken Guadalajara. What have we to hope from the Liberals after such an inglorious defeat? As I have said before, and now repeat, nothing.

Three hours after the receipt of the news of the capture of Guadalajara, the tidings reached here of a *pronunciamento* at Cuantla against the Government. At that place the garrison, consisting of 500 men, shot their officers and proclaimed against the Government. This is a specimen of the morality of the day, and fairly shows how much reliance can be put upon the miserable, demoralized soldiery of Mexico. With these acts the Government has the impudence to say the country is at peace. Peace is a thing lost to this poor country.

What will the American people say to what I have now to relate? On the 17th inst., the police entered the late residence of the Hon. John Forsyth, Ex-American Minister to Mexico, and there discovered large deposits of silver bars buried in the garden, and in a small establishment commonly found in gardens belonging to city residences. On the 17th and 18th the police were busy in excavating and cleansing these bars, and in bringing them to this city from Tacubaya. The discovery has created the liveliest scandal all through this city—the more so as these bars are by all the world believed to be of those which were made from the silver ornaments sacked from the cathedral of Morelia. Before Mr. Forsyth's departure from here he was accused by the Government with having had something to do with these bars of silver, and now, to have found them after his departure, the charge seems tolerably well substantiated. It will be for Mr. Forsyth to excuse himself if he can. The only excuse which one can make, who sees with humiliation the representative of the United States thus compromised, is that the cathedral of Morelia was sacked by a force claiming relations with one of the political parties of the country, and that Mr. Forsyth had to do with these bars of silver to aid the cause of that party. But there is a great inconsistency in this defence, inasmuch as Mr. Forsyth had recognized, as the Government of this country, a party of blackguards, who denounced the party that sacked the cathedral as a lot of bandits, long before Mr. Forsyth took the silver under his roof. However, I shall not make any pleadings in this case. The affair has been cause for sincere humiliation to foreigners of respectability in this city, and a great feather in the caps of those who delight in denouncing the detested North Americans. Certainly, in this instance, they have a fine chance to scandalize us, and you may rest assured they will do it up in a clever manner. Already officials of the Government have said that the location of the bars of silver was made known to the police by a foreigner. For the present I shall withhold names, hoping that this may not prove true. I can only say that I have inquired if there were any Americans mixed up in the affair, and so far have not heard the name of one mentioned. This is a great consolation. The trumpet of the Government, the *Sociedad*, will most likely come out to-day with the whole story; but as it does not appear until 1 P. M., and this letter must leave at 8 A. M., it will be impossible for me to give you, until my next, this nice piece of abuse of Americans in general and Mr. Forsyth in particular.

The attack upon Puebla on the 13th and 14th inst appears to have been no great affair, although the Liberals had some 2 000 men, and the garrison of that city did not amount to half the number. The Liberals have gone off as they came upon Puebla, without exciting much attention, and have ceased to be objects of conversation in this place, where we have so much interesting scandal to occupy the public mind. I do no know where the Liberals who attacked Puebla have gone to. It is likely the first news we get of them will come in the shape of some small village sacked.

On the 14th a considerable portion of the Government forces at Orizaba moved from that place. Whether they started for Vera Cruz or in pursuit of some Liberals in that quarter remains to be explained. The Commander of the forces, on leaving Orizaba, refused to make known his plans.

The Pintos have fallen back into the lower part of the valley of Cuernavaca, where they are recruiting, and occasionally committing some new acts of outrage upon the settlers in that region of country.

Night before last there was considerable anxiety manifested by the Government, owing to signs of discontent amongst the troops. It was reported that a *pronunciamento* had actually been planned, and was to break forth on that night. The troops were ordered to quarters at an early hour, and at several points were actually locked up. Three Generals were seized and thrown in prison. The police were on the look out, doubled at some points, and at none were allowed their usual watching slumbers. Something was in the wind, but what it was has not yet been published. One report says a movement was to have been made for Santa Anna; another that General Echeagaray was to have been the man; another that Robles was to have been put in the place of Zuloaga, &c. A few wise ones, when asked of the projected movement, say *Quien sabe?* and this I consider the reliable fact of the matter.

It is now a year and more since the Constitutional Congress was broken up by Comonfort, and since the country has been divided and fighting for central and federal systems of government. Some forty general battles have been fought, a hundred or more scrimmages have taken place; and what have been the results? The losses of life in battle have been small—not more than 3,000 or 4,000 at the outside. Thousands of families have been ruined. A score or more of cities and towns have been desolated. The greater part of the agricultural districts have been pillaged and abandoned. The manufactories of the country have been brought to a stand-still, mining interests have been sorely prejudiced, commerce has been stagnated, and pretty much broken up; the revenues of the country have been reduced to almost nothing. In fine, the country has undergone a course of wreck and ruin that years of peace, under the best Mexican rule, will not be able to atone for. And what now promises? If the past has been sad, the future certainly promises something tenfold more sad, if some aid does not come to us from abroad. The forces now in the field are three times as great as they were one year ago. Most of the leaders now in the strife have nothing to gain from order in the country. Their present life suits them, and they are uneducated in any respectable way of gaining a living. As for political principles these men will espouse any that will give them the chance of living as they are now living. If the Puros win to-morrow their principal chiefs will be found against them in a few days.

The year now soon to open upon us must be a sad one for poor Mexico, unless the American Government does something. Without the aid of the United States what hope have we?

December 15, 1858.

The Pintos have had a check again at Cuantla de Morelos. A furious battle took place at that point between the Pintos, under Villalva, and the Government forces under Gen. Echeagaray. According to rumors of a liberal character, the Government forces got the worst of it; but the Government official report shows the victory to have been on their side. However, the victory, on whichever side it may have been, could have been nothing to boast of. The mortality was only twenty after a cannonade of several hours and the discharge of over 3,000 pound shot.

The siege of Vera Cruz has not been begun yet, and it is doubtful if it be attempted unless the Liberals are well beaten at Guadalajara.

At Vera Cruz the foreign vessels are still affording terror to nervous Liberals. The French officers are playing the polite to the members of the Juarez Government; but still the Liberals do not feel altogether satisfied that this line of conduct insures their future safety. They are for the time all attention to the French officers and the Ministers of the Constitutional Government are spending a good time. I think it quite likely that the French Admiral will put to sea again before long. He has had some misunderstanding with the French Minister in this capital, and it is said they have both referred their cases home for further instructions. Some say that Admiral Penaud has declared that he finds himself fooled by the representations of the Minister, M. de Gabriac. That, according to Gabriac's story, he expected to find all the foreigners in Vera Cruz barricaded, with their *talegos* in one or two houses, and the Mexicans firing upon them every time they dared to thrust their noses beyond the jam of a window or door. This is the laughable side of the French intervention, but it is not deserving of much credit. Mystery surrounds the French movements.

But few speak of the Spanish movements, although it is conceded that they are mixing in the internal affairs of this country, and intend doing so on a much larger scale. One report is, that they intend to put Santa Anna again in power here, and to sustain him with force. The Government papers say little on this subject, as they know well that talking can only hurt them with the parties in the country.

We have just learned here that the State of Tobasco has at last succumbed to the Liberals after a struggle of ten months, on the same humanitarian scale as the battle of Cuantla de Morelos.

The day before yesterday Alatriste, with a large force of Federalists, laid siege to Puebla, but owing to the secrecy of the Government we have been unable to learn any particulars.

Reception of the President's Message—Details of News and Speculations upon it.

The steamer *Tennessee*, from Vera Cruz, Dec. 22, arrived at New-Orleans on Saturday, Dec. 25.

An outline of her news was transmitted by telegraph. We add other details of interest.

Two French barks and one English brig were discharging in the port of Vera Cruz.

Five French and three Spanish war vessels were at Sacrificios; also, the United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga*—her officers and crew all well.

Off Vera Cruz, on the 22d, the *Tennessee* saw an United States sloop-of-war—supposed to be the *St. Louis*—bound in.

The Vera Cruz *Progreso* speaks in the highest terms of Mr. Buchanan's Message, especially that portion which relates to Mexico. After giving a *resumé* of this part of the Message, the *Progreso* says:

"We can but congratulate ourselves on the change, in general, which this declaration of a great Power augurs in our foreign relations. The sacrifices and mortifications hitherto experienced by the members of our Federal Government on account of an inexplicable observation of the diplomatic agents at the capital, will find a speedy termination. Already a powerful nation, through the mouth of its supreme authority, in an official document, recognizes the legitimacy of a Government which, until now, has been regarded as intrusive by the diplomatic body. The position taken by the Executive at Washington, should exercise a powerful influence on the European cabinets, and induce them to recede from the position into which they have precipitated by illegitimate interests operating on some of their diplomatic agents by the necessarily partial information thus placed before them.

"With reference to establishing posts on our frontiers, even if the condition of that part of the country is lamentable, and on the hypothesis that, the power of self-preservation failing, the law of nations would authorize the people of the North to take the temporary measures suggested by their President, we can never believe that a body of illustrious patriots, such as those composing the Senate of that Republic, would determine on such an act without the consent of a Government in which will be found all the complaisance compatible with the national dignity and the integrity of our Territory. Much less can we believe that other means will be denied to the people of those sections for the security to which they have a right, without having recourse to that which Mr. Buchanan considers unique in the world.

"For these reasons, we repeat that we congratulate ourselves on the new aspect of our foreign relations, and believe that the discourse of the President is of the greatest importance relative to our actual and prospective situation. From the sagacity and circumspection of Señor Juarez and his ministers we derive the promise that the cause of the liberal party will derive great fruits from the attitude assumed at Washington, as well as that the United States will be furnished with the necessary security for its frontiers, without having recourse to the means proposed by Mr. Buchanan, which, if adopted as proposed, would be inadmissible, and throw the nation into great alarm."

The *Progreso* has a letter from the City of Mexico, dated on the 18th. The writer says that the most terrible commotion reigns in the Zuloaga Party, and that Zuloaga himself and his principal followers are ready for immediate flight.

It is reported that Marquez had been defeated near Guadalajara by Degollado.

Active efforts were being made to procure money, but with very little success. The Archbishop refused to advance another cent.

A triumvirate was spoken of, the ultra Conservatives supporting Father Miranda, Jorrin and Father Munguia. The moderate Conservatives, of the school of Cuevas, spoke of Robles, Echeagary and Elguero.

The *Progreso* has been informed by a respectable citizen of Vera Cruz that a document soliciting a European Protectorate for Mexico was sent by the Zuloaga Government in the last English steamer. The *Progreso* does not state what Government the application was made to.

The *Progreso*, of the 21st, states that on the previous day the courier dispatched to the capital, on the 14th, by the United States Consul, returned to Vera Cruz, bringing news to the 18th. The Zuloaga faction was reduced to the last extremity of destitution, and a letter says that "Here reigns the most terrible discord." In the same letter it is stated that Zuloaga had received telegraphic dispatches from Guadalajara, announcing that his forces, under Marquez, had been routed by the Liberals under Degollado.

The correspondent of the *Picayune* writes from Vera Cruz, on the 21st ult.:

"The two contending parties in this country seem to keep in the old beaten track of maintaining a 'masterly inactivity.' The reports from the interior are so contradictory and unreliable that they are not worth giving. For the last two weeks everybody has been anxious to hear the result of an important battle between the Liberal troops, under Gen. Degollado, and the Conservators, under Gen. Miramon, near Guadalajara; but if the battle has been fought, they keep it to themselves. We can hear nothing of it here. Many seem to think this battle will decide 'the fate of the war.'

"By letters received in this city, from reliable sources in the city of Mexico, we are informed that, a few days since, a large number of bars of silver, valued at $125,000, were found in the privy of the house recently occupied by Mr. Forsyth, the American Minister, and that it is supposed to belong to Mr. Loperana, a wealthy man who was for several months under the protection of Mr. Forsyth.

"The same writer says that, on the 14th, Dr. Sauntoy was arrested at the city of Mexico, under some pretence, and thrown into prison, but that he had been released. He was of Mr. Forsyth's retinue on his return home, but has again turned up at the city of Mexico, in what seems to be a mysterious manner."

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Washington, Monday, Jan. 3.

The *Picayune's* correspondent at Mexico, under date of Dec. 20, says that "Guadalajara has been retaken by the Government. It fell on the 15th, after an attack of one day. The Liberals, with all their advantages of superior force, good positions, fortifications, artillery, etc., have been whipped and retired. The condition of the country is daily growing worse."

FROM KANSAS.

Further Intelligence from the Gold Regions—Confirmation of Previous Reports.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Lawrence, Wednesday, Dec. 22, 1858.

This evening another bulletin goes forth, dispensing news from the gold mines. Mr. Chas. Nichols, of the Lawrence party, and eight other gentlemen, arrived in our city this evening direct from the South Platte, since Nov. 20. Their train consisted of two wagons and nine mules. J. D. Parkson, an old steamboat Captain, whose salary has usually been $900 per month, is one of the party, and he states that he is resolved to go back early in the Spring rather than follow his old occupation at his former salary. They all tell the same elating story that has been so often published, that there is plenty of gold—everybody that goes can get it, but it will cost labor.

About 360 California miners had arrived at the mines before Mr. Nichols left, and were, in common with others who winter there, building houses, cutting wood, and preparing for the threatening cold. About 1,000 were there in all. They had all abandoned mining, except a stranger occasionally went prospecting a short distance. The snow was about six inches deep when he left, but it gradually became less, and after fifty miles of travel it all disappeared. Afterwards, they often met with snow of a few inches. It snows much oftener and more in depth near the mountains than on the plains upon this side of them. They met but few trains on the way. They saw one party of 150 that will be obliged to camp until Spring about 150 miles above Fort Kearney. They have plenty of provisions, can stop at Trading Posts and encamp without inconvenience, as they are mostly from Illinois, and have followed rafting, boating and camping much of their lives.

Mr. N. thinks that about $12,000 has been taken out in all, the most of those now there having arrived since the suspension of operations. The district over which he found gold in his prospecting is three hundred miles by fifty, being the longest north and south. He went out among the mountains, about 45 miles west of Pike's Peak, and 100 above the confluence of Cherry Creek with the Platte, where he found the best diggings in all; and probably that will be found the best paying section in the mines next year, provided parties go in large enough to protect themselves from the Utah Indians, who are extremely hostile. This entire country is not all, of course, adapted to successful agriculture, but at least one-fifth of it is of the most desirable quality for that pursuit.

They report that the Platte can be turned and water power obtained at many points, and that large operations carried on by capitalists with machinery, will pay much better than working singly by hand. Quartz had been found a few days before they left containing small veins of gold. The usual depth of finding gold where they prospected, was from two to five feet, but no deep diggings had been found. Gold could be found anywhere along the Platte, upon the bars. They also found it equally abundant along the Upper Arkansas, and all Californians say that the prospect is far better there now than it was in California any time the first year. These gentlemen all intend to return as early as traveling will admit in the Spring.

Thus the evidences continue to multiply, until there is no room left for reasonable doubt that gold, enough for all, is there, and can be had *for the digging*. No further news since my last from Fort Scott. It is expected that the Legislature will adjourn to this place after organizing at Lecompton, *to please* Gen. Black. The most superior accommodations can now be furnished here. The Eldridge House is capable of seating two hundred at a single table, and of lodging about the same number—all in the best of style. Whoever stops there, would forget they were in Kansas.

RANDOLPH.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New British Minister—The Fillibuster Failure—Mr. Nugent and the California Indian Superintendency—The Cass-Yrissari Treaty, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Monday, Jan. 3.

Letters received at the British Legation, four days ago, announce that Lord Lyons will arrive here early in February. The report that Lord Abercrombie is to be the successor of Lord Napier is a mistake. Lord A. is yet in his minority. Napier succeeds Abercrombie, now Lord Dunfermline, who retires on a pension. This fact may account for the error in names.

Dispatches from Mobile to Lord Napier announce the arrival of the British war steamer *Basilisk*, with one hundred and forty shipwrecked Americans. Our Government has no official information on the subject, nor any dispatches from Mexico, as anticipated.

The Fillibuster Bureaux here wear long faces today. They are less disheartened, however, at the wreck of the *Susan* than at the fact that it has involved the premature disclosure of their plans. They profess still to hope that sufficient force reached Omoa in the other vessels to carry out the programme, as telegraphed you last night.

The late order of General Harney, in opening the country west of Cascade Mountains to settlement by the whites, in advance of the ratification of the Indian treaties, is approved by Secretary Floyd.

Count Sartiges had a short interview with Secretary Cass this morning, prior to leaving for New-York.

Lord Napier has made representations to our Government, complaining of the address published by Mr. Nugent just before leaving Victoria, which is deemed by the British authorities to have been full of premeditated, unprovoked insults. As the Special Agent's commission expired at the meeting of Congress, he cannot well be officially rebuked for his course.

It is rumored that if Nugent fails to get the Indian Superintendency, he will return to California and become the Douglas candidate for Governor of that State in opposition to the regular Democratic nominee. As Mr. Buchanan is more easily influenced by fear than anything else save personal abuse, the above rumor may be set down as a strong argument in favor of Mr. Nugent's appointment.

The Administration continues to express much solicitude for the fate of the Yrissari Treaty. If it comes back from Nicaragua, it will be at once transmitted to the Senate for ratification; but it is certain to encounter serious if not fatal opposition.

Its opponents urge that its provisions for the landing of an American force to protect the Transit afford a precedent for similar treaties already negotiating by England and France, and that the practical result is the establishment of a joint protectorate over the country, under cover of which either of the European parties thereto may at any time land force enough to take possession of and hold the country.

Any arrangement of this sort is also considered inconsistent with our doctrine forbidding the interposition of European powers in the affairs of the American continent.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Monday, Jan. 3.

The meeting of Agriculturists, called by the Commissioners of Patents, assembled at the Patent-Office to-day, and organized by electing Marshall P. Wilder, of Massachusetts, President, and Ben Perley Poore, Secretary. More than twenty States and Territories were represented by from forty to fifty delegates. A larger representation is expected to-morrow. After a session of over three hours, devoted to the organization and permanent business, the meeting adjourned till to-morrow. The meeting adopted for its name the Advisory Board of Agriculturists of the Patent-Office.

Our Washington Correspondence.

REPLY TO THE CARD OF LIEUTENANT BARTLETT.

Washington, Saturday, Jan. 1, 1859.

I inclose copy of a card published by Lieutenant Washington A. Bartlett, in relation to my paragraph of the 28th December, condemning the course of the Executive in not restoring Lieut. B. to the Naval service, whence he had been dropped by the Retiring Board. The Editor of the *Union* introduces the Lieutenant's card with the following remarks:

"We invite attention to the following letter, which we publish by permission of the writer, *as a complete denial* of one of the many falsehoods sent from here by 'Washington correspondents.' It will also be observed that, although this slander *was published in New-York under a telegraphic head*, it was in reality sent from here by mail, as is the case with a large portion of the 'special dispatches' coined in this city for circulation at a distance."

The reader who takes the trouble to peruse Lieut. Bartlett's card, and to revert to my letter in the Times of the 30th ult., will see that the Editor of the *Union* is guilty of two willful falsehoods, contained in the italicised words of the foregoing extract. Lieut. B. *does not deny* one word of any statement that I have made,—and the whole purpose of his card is to relieve himself of the suspicion that my publication was suggested directly or indirectly by him. Thus I fasten falsehood number one. The paragraph which Lieut. B. gratuitously disavows, was published at the end of a long letter, professing truly to have been sent by mail, and published two days after its date,—which stamps as a deliberate falsehood the malicious statement that it was pretended to have been telegraphed. In the face of this exhibition of the strange aberrations of the *Union* Editor, his reflections upon the character of Washington correspondence will have their due weight upon the public mind, and no more. Certainly that weight will not break the camel's back.

I will not say anything unkind of Lieutenant Bartlett,—for he has suffered so long and so keenly under the load of obloquy unjustly imposed upon him by the action of the Retiring Board, that he is hardly to be held responsible for such an indiscretion as his Card involves. He denies no fact of mine, and cannot deny any. When those facts *are* denied, I shall be found prepared to sustain them to the least shadow of the last hair. It is quite true that I had had no communication with Lieut. B., directly or indirectly, in regard to the subject of my paragraph. The Times correspondence is written in the interest of the *public*; and the assumption that it is dictated at any time to serve any individual purpose, is as gratuitous as it is offensive. As to Lieut. B.'s individually expressed opinion of the action of the President, I have nothing to say. It is Christian-like to kiss the hand that smites us,—and in that reflection the Lieutenant has his reward. I may be permitted the suggestion, however, that the Executive publicly acknowledges the damaging character of my shot, and his consciousness of the necessity for explaining away my facts, in thus eagerly parading through the columns of the official organ, the vindicatory *opinion* of one who—by officially recorded action—he has endeavored to stamp "no gentleman," and has condemned to perpetual exclusion from the profession in which he has expended the energies of his life.

My imputations upon the President stand and will stand. It is *true* that the record of Lieut. Bartlett's trial contains no stain upon his personal or official character. It is *true* that he has been pursued by a relentless personal malignity. It is true that the secret of his persecution grows out of his conscientious regard for his moral obligations, which forbade him to display upon the "field of honor" the courage which, in the language of the President of the Court, was "tried and proved" on the field of action. It is true that the President has cordial affection for a duellist,—and all Lieut. B.'s injudicious disclaimers,—wrung out of him evidently by the fear that the suspicion of collision with me in my publication would increase the Executive malice, and so interfere with the efforts he is still making for restoration—do not affect the case in the least. A fact or two in addition, will still more closely fasten the blistering statements of my original publication. Lieut. Bartlett may not be aware of it, but every member of the Cabinet is, that his name was at one time on the list for restoration, having been placed there by the joint action of the Secretary of the Navy and the Attorney-General; yet, at the eleventh hour, some secretly-whispered poison instilled in the President's ear, caused it to be stricken off. With this statement for Lieut. B.'s edification, I leave him to judge what his chances of restoration now are, and to the public to decide how much or how little, in his innocent heart, he must sympathize with the severest denunciation of the Executive.

One word, and I am done. The law under which the late restorations to the Navy were made expired to-day. No further restorations can be made, therefore, except by authority of a special act of Congress. Even the President has not the power to nominate to fill a vacancy occurring in the future by death or resignation, because the late restorations have swollen the Naval establishment beyond the limit provided by the general law, and the Executive is restrained from filling new vacancies until these accidental causes shall have reduced the Naval list to the usual standard. Thus, it will be seen, that the President, in striking Lieut. Bartlett from the list of restored, inflicted a final and fatal stab. If the latter *should* be restored by special act of Congress; or, if Mr. Buchanan, having received a certificate of character from the late Lieutenant, should now be generous enough to aid him in prosecuting his claim for justice, no one will be more agreeably disappointed than your correspondent.

S.

The following is the card of Lieut. Bartlett, referred to above:

Washington, Friday, Dec. 31, 1858.

Dear Sir: I hasten to deny, in the most emphatic manner, all knowledge of, connection with, or sympathy in, the expressions contained in a Washington letter, dated the 28th inst., and published in The New-York Times of yesterday, over the well-known signature of "S.," so far as said communication reflects upon *His Excellency, the President*, directly, or upon *yourself*, or the Hon. Judges Black and Holt, by implication, and even as to any resident at the Executive mansion, or any person who, to my knowledge, has the *entrée* there, and particularly as to every member of the Cabinet and President's household. I first learned of this communication by having it handed to me after 10 o'clock last night. Its author, "S.," I have not seen or communicated with since I left Washington last Spring. Although dated the 28th, I learned it was mailed hence on the 25th, two days before I arrived here. I have not given utterance by word or pen—no! not even in the privacy of my own family—to any such imputations or sentiments as are contained in that communication, in reference to the President. My sufferings have been too great to find relief in any such way. I rely upon the power of truth, and it will yet prevail. I *deprecate* the publication of the letter alluded to. I *repudiate* it and any such course of defence as is contained in its allusions to the President. I am in no way responsible for those expressions. As to the personal allusions or difficulties set up by it, I shall know how to treat them. The record which you have had under consideration proves, by the evidence of the President of the Court, that my personal courage was tried, and proved, as he stated it, "in an eminent degree" on the field of action.

More personal issues have been too insignificant for attention pending the struggle in which I have been actively engaged for the past three years; they shall now have due attention.

I earnestly request that you bring this, my disavowal of that letter, to the attention of the President.

Very respectfully, I am Sir, your obedient servant,

WASHINGTON A. BARTLETT.

Hon. Isaac Toucey.

NEW-YEAR'S DAY IN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL—THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION.

Washington, Sunday, Jan. 2, 1858.

New-Year's day was celebrated here yesterday with much energy and industry, if one may judge from the crowds of both sexes thronging the avenues and streets, on foot or in carriages, making the round of calls. The 1st of January as a holiday is gradually becoming a decided "institution" at the capital, although a few years ago the mansions of private citizens were not thrown open for visitors after the New-York custom, and no one except the President and Cabinet officers expected to receive more calls on that day than any other. Then, "Christmas" was the grand festival and carnival—while now New-York herself can scarcely present a more joyous festive occasion than the Metropolis did on yesterday. Here, too, the ladies very generally accompany the lords of creation in their rounds, thus checking excess, and adding brilliancy, beauty and refinement to the scene.

The Executive mansion, of course, continues to be the chief point of attack at this season; but it was subject of much remark that a far less number of visitors called there yesterday than upon any similar occasion for many years. The arrangements for order were as perfect as Louis Napoleon could have wished,—indeed were somewhat after his order. Lanes of policemen were stationed from the door to the President, so that every person who entered was compelled to pass at once into the presence of that august personage, or pass out. Heretofore it has been the custom of many persons who did not care to call upon the President himself, but whose visiting friends desired to do so, to go up to the Executive mansion with them, set them in the "line of safe precedents" towards His Excellency, and then turn their own steps direct to the East Room to await them there. Yesterday's arrangement put an end to all this,—and the man who didn't choose to play pump-handle with the President's arm, was compelled to vacate the premises forthwith. Of course those who felt that in the absence of personal regard or respect for His Excellency their approach with a smile and a friendly greeting would be rank hypocrisy, preferred to retire; and there were not a few in that category.

A newspaper correspondent says he had his pocket picked while in the immediate vicinity of the President, notwithstanding the Napoleonic array of detectives,—but the fact that he claims to have had over five dollars in the abstracted purse—which would have been entirely unprofessional—must be confessed to throw serious doubt upon the entire story.

S.

Arrival of the California Overland Mail.

St. Louis, Monday, Jan. 3.

The Overland Mail dates, 6th ult., arrived here Saturday night, twenty-six days out.

There were six passengers, among whom was Major Emory, who confirms the previous accounts of the Gila River gold mines.

It is said that considerable emigration is going on from Sonora to California.

The mail station at Concha River, Texas, has been attacked by the Camanche Indians, and thirty-one mules run off.

Ex-President Comonfort, General Condit and Lewis Hanzelman, of Mexico, arrived here on Saturday.

Later from Utah and the Plains.

St. Louis, Monday, Jan. 3.

The Utah mail with dates of the 26th November has arrived.

The United States District Court met on the 25th.

It is untrue that Brigham Young has been summoned to answer to the charge of false imprisonment of Gentiles.

It is also untrue that Major Crossman had left for the States.

The snow in the mountains is very deep. The weather had been severe, and there was great suffering among both men and animals.

There were large encampments of Sioux Indians on the Platte River going to join the Cheyennes for the purpose of waging war against the Pawnees.

Mr. Blackstone, one of Russell, Major & Co.'s, wagon-masters, reports the discovering of gold on the banks of a small lake near Ash Hollow, $90 of which he collected in a few hours, including one nugget worth $22.

Later from New-Mexico.

St. Louis, Monday, Jan. 3.

The New-Mexican mail, with Santa Fé dates of Dec. 13, reached Independence on Saturday.

Gen. Pelham, Surveyor-General of Mexico, came as passenger.

The latest news from Fort Defiance says that the Navajo Indians are making all the restitution in their power in order to secure peace.

The roads on the plains are very bad, and snow is abundant.

Large Bequest to Yale College.

Hartford, Monday, Jan. 3.

Henry L. Ellsworth has given by his will all of his large property, except about one hundred thousand dollars, to Yale College. It is estimated that the College gets $700,000.

Boston City Government—Fire.

Boston, Monday, Jan. 3.

The City Government organized to-day. J. P. Bradlee, Esq., was elected President of the Common Council. Mayor Lincoln's address was quite lengthy, and devoted exclusively to local affairs. The net city debt amounts to nearly $2,000 000.

The Maverick Woollen Mills of Dedham were partially destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is estimated at $70,000, which is probably insured. J. Wiley Edmands and Gardner Colby are the owners.

Arrival of the America at Boston.

Boston, Monday, Jan. 3—1 P. M.

The R. M. steamship *America*, from Liverpool *via* Halifax, is below.

Boston, Tuesday, Jan. 4—12½ A. M.

The *America* has arrived up. The papers by her contain nothing of interest additional to that already sent over the wires from Halifax. No mention is made of the steamship *Weser*, which was advertised to leave Bremen for New-York on the 8th of December last.

The *America's* mails will be sent South over the New-Haven Railroad, by the train which leaves here at an early hour to-morrow morning, and which is due in New-York about 5 o'clock the same evening.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Harrisburg, Penn., Monday, Jan. 3.

The Legislature meets to-morrow. The Americans and Republicans meet in caucus to-night to select a Speaker, and the contest between Messrs. Lawrence and McClure for the office will be close.

The Democrats of the Senate meet in caucus tomorrow, and Mr. Cresswell will, without doubt, be re-chosen for the Speakership.

Harrisburg, Monday, Jan. 3—P. M.

The Opposition members of the House this evening, in caucus, nominated Wm. C. Lawrence for Speaker. The Democrats nominated P. C. Grittman.

The Late Railroad Disaster.

Columbus, Ga., Monday, Jan. 3.

The body of Mr. Allen E. Eli, of the firm of Durrie & Eli, of Beekman-street, New-York, was recovered yesterday. Mr. J. H. Dixon, of England, is missing. His effects have been found in the Creek.

Fire and Loss of Life—Mother and Two Children Burnt to Death.

Corning, N. Y., Monday, Jan. 3.

Last evening, a fire was discovered breaking out of a shanty, occupied by an Irishman, named Boyle and family. The husband was absent from home, and before assistance could be rendered, Mrs. Boyle and two children, aged respectively 7 years, and 6 months, were burned to death.

The origin of the fire is unknown.

Fires in the West.

St. Louis, Monday, Jan. 3.

A fire at Camden, Arkansas, on Christmas Day, destroyed the warehouse of Hill & Co., in which was stowed 1,000 bales of cotton, and other merchandise valued at $100,000. No insurance.

A fire at Decatur, Ill., on Friday morning, destroyed six business houses, and $25,000 worth of property Probably insured.

Death of John Hancock.

Boston, Monday, Jan. 3.

John Hancock, Esq., a nephew of the revolutionary patriot of that name, died yesterday, aged eighty-five.

Movements of Gen. Scott.

Mobile, Monday, Jan. 3.

Gen. Scott arrived here to-day.

Correction.

The Secret Convention of Iron Masters, held today, is at Philadelphia. The dispatch in the morning papers in reference thereto was dated Washington, by mistake.

The Case of the "Wanderer"—An Important Point Decided.

The examination of the parties arrested for the importation of slaves by the *Wanderer* is in progress at Savannah, before the United States Commissioner. On Thursday, Dec. 30, an important question, bearing upon the merits of the case, was decided by the Commissioner. On the previous day the District-Attorney requested the Court to charge that the internal transportation of recently imported Africans was not a crime under the laws of the United States, and that a witness who had been engaged in such transportation could answer questions in reference thereto without criminating himself. The Court decided *that the words "coastwise transportation," in the Act of Congress, did not embrace inland transportation*; but there were other acts, (which he read,) that left such doubt on his mind that he did not feel at liberty to instruct the witness that he could answer questions without criminating himself.

Mr. Ganahl, the United States Attorney, addressed the Court, stating that as prosecuting officer of the Government, he had investigated the law fully in reference to the prosecution of Capt. Christie and his steamer, and had become satisfied that he had done nothing that made him responsible to the law. He thought something was due to his opinion as the representative of the Government upon whom devolved the prosecution of Captain Christie and the entire management and control of the case on the part of the Government. If the decisions made by the Court were to prevail as law for the government of his trial, the ends of justice will be defeated, all efforts to maintain the laws of the land would be powerless, and the law itself a dead letter upon the statute-book.

The Court arrested the Attorney, stating that its decision had been pronounced and was not the subject of argument.

The examination then proceeded. Capt. Christie, of the steamer *Lamar*, testified that he went with his steamer from Brunswick to a point opposite Jekyl Island; saw there some negroes and white persons; the negroes were not American negroes; his boat transported the negroes who were on the south end of the Island; their number, he heard, was about three hundred—does not know how many; they were put on board the steamer by the white men; saw the mast-head of a vessel about three or four miles off; did not recognize her as the *Wanderer*; this was on the 2d of December; there were six or eight white men engaged in putting the negroes on board—perhaps more; took them on board in the day-time; witness *carried the slaves up the Savannah river to a point some fourteen miles above Savannah on the South Carolina side*; could not describe the place, as he was unacquainted with the river; white men went along, the negroes being in their charge, some of them the same parties as assisted in putting the negroes on board at Jekyl Island; did not deliver the negroes to any one, but ran alongside the bank, and *the parties having them in charge took them ashore.*

Witness further stated that those who put the negroes on board appeared to be foreigners. Did not know that Brown took part in the direction of the negroes; left him with the cargo up the Savannah River. In answer to the question, how and by whom he was employed to take the boat to Brunswick, witness stated that Capt. Stephenson came into the store of Claghorn & Cunningham about eight or nine o'clock at night, and stated to witness that he had employed the steamer *Lamar* to go below, but would not need him as they had their own Captain to take charge of her. The person he understood to be Capt. Dickerson. When the steamer was ready, Capt. Dickerson was not there, and to prevent delay, witness went with the steamer himself. The person taken on board at Brunswick was Capt. Thomas Burke. Left all the white men who went up the river at the place where the negroes were landed. Mr. Lamar did not go up to the landing. He was landed this side, at a plantation belonging to a gentleman with a French name, about seven or eight miles above the city. Capt. Tucker and the prisoner (Brown) were landed with the negroes.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Savannah, Monday, Jan. 3.

The *Wanderer* case was resumed to-day. Doctor Dake testified that he visited some negroes on Montmolin's plantation, sixteen miles up the river, who could not speak English. They spoke Spanish. He could not say they were Africans.

The prisoners were committed for trial.

Mount Vernon Festival.

Salisbury, Conn., Thursday, Dec. 30, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The festival in aid of the Mount Vernon Fund occurred here yesterday. The receipts were $356, which is a little more than ten cents for each *inhabitant* of the town. This is comparatively one of the best efforts yet made in this good cause, and fully indorses the patriotism of our enterprising ladies.

On Christmas Eve Ex-Governor Holley delivered a very interesting lecture on the Life of Washington, followed by an appeal which not a little augmented the substantial results of the festival.

Let each country-town do half as well, and the Tomb of the Father of our Country will soon be in the dutiful hands of our country's daughters.

Y.

The Late Fraud upon Emigrants.

Office of the Commissioners of Emigration,
New-York, Monday, Jan. 3, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please correct the error in your paper of the 30th ult., in the report of the proceedings of the Commissioners of Emigration, in the statement that one of the fraudulent tickets for inland passage through the United States issued in Liverpool, was issued by *Sabel & Cortis*, as it should have been *Sabel & Searle*, Mr. Cortis having some time since dissolved all connection with Sabel, the issuer of said ticket

BERNARD CASSERLY, Secretary.

THE NEW CITY GOVERNMENT.

Organization of the Common Council.

Election of Presidents in Both Boards.

MAYOR TIEMANN'S MESSAGE.

Board of Aldermen.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW BOARD—ALDERMAN McSPEDON ELECTED PRESIDENT, AND D. T. VALENTINE CLERK—RESIGNATION OF ALDERMAN CLANCY.

At 12 o'clock M. yesterday the Aldermen's chamber was densely thronged, and a few minutes after that hour the members of the new Board were in their seats.

Alderman Tuomey moved that Alderman Adams be appointed Chairman *pro tem.* It was carried, and Alderman Adams took the chair.

Alderman Bradley moved that the Board proceed to the election of a permanent President. The Board agreed to this, and Aldermen Bradley and Smith were appointed tellers. There were 14 votes polled, o which Alderman Thomas McSpedon received 8 and Alderman Owens 6 votes.

The Chairman announced that Alderman McSpedon would preside over the Board for the ensuing year and Alderman Owens moved that the choice be declared unanimous, which was carried. Aldermen Boole and Owens were appointed to conduct the new presiding officer to the chair. Alderman McSpedon then addressed the Board as follows:

Gentlemen: When carefully considered, the position we occupy is more important than would appear to a casual observer; consequently it becomes us, as faithful guardians of the trust confided to our care, to look well and scrutinize carefully every measure that comes before this body, for it is with us, in a great measure, to lessen the burdens under which the people of this City now groan.

Notwithstanding there is much of this amount that is entirely out of the control of the Common Council—that is raised and spent by special commissions—yet there is sufficient over which we have a direct control to make a marked difference in favor of those for whom we are sent here to legislate. I shall hope, gentlemen, that every member of this Board will exert himself to win the confidence, and deserve the approbation of the entire community. Gentlemen, if this can be brought about, then will I feel truly proud of the position you have just placed me in.

Gentlemen, to you must I look for support in the discharge of the duties you have imposed on me, and I trust you will be indulgent should I not, in every particular, meet your expectations. You will believe me when I say that I shall endeavor to be governed in my rulings as presiding officer by a strict sense of right, and with an impartiality that will carry conviction; and that you will at least do me the credit, should I err at times, to believe it was an error of judgment, and not a disposition to do a wrong.

Gentlemen of the Board of Aldermen, I accept most gratefully the position you have assigned me, and for this kind mark of confidence on your part permit me to return my sincere thanks. I hope it will be considered pardonable when I say that I feel proud of the position in which you have placed me. It is at all times and with all men a laudable ambition to be deserving of the good will and confidence of those with whom they may be associated, and it is to this alone I owe my position among you to-day.

Gentlemen, I feel more sensibly this kind expression on your part from the fact that I know there are among those who have seen fit to elevate me to the position of presiding officer of this Board many who are better fitted for the position than myself; yet as you have by your votes placed me here, I shall not shrink from the duties or responsibilities attached to the office, but shall endeavor, by a strict sense of justice and impartiality of ruling in all questions, to convince every member that a spirit of fairness shall mark our proceedings.

Gentlemen, it is no mean position we occupy, forming as we do the highest legislative branch of the City Government—a City, in point of wealth and population, second to none on this Continent, and comparing favorably with London and Paris, and the large cities of the Old World—a City far outstripping in wealth and population two-thirds of the States of this Union—a City in which is raised and disbursed annually some twenty millions of dollars, for when we take into consideration the large amount of money paid for assessments, when the money thus raised, in addition to the amount raised by the tax levy for specific purposes is carefully computed, it will be found that there is little short of twenty millions of dollars raised annually by the people of this City.

Alderman Brady moved that David T. Valentine be declared elected Clerk of the Board for the ensuing year. It was carried unanimously.

The Board then took a ballot for Sergeant-at-Arms, and Patrick Gallagher was elected—(8 for Gallagher, 5 for Cowler.)

Alderman Seagrist moved that the rules of the late Board of Aldermen be declared the rules of the present Board until otherwise ordered. Carried.

In accordance with a motion of Alderman Genet, a Committee of three—Aldermen Genet, Seagrist and Lynes—was appointed to wait on the Mayor and inform him of the organization of the Board.

Aldermen Boole, Darragh and Smith constituted a Committee to wait on the Board of Councilmen with the same object.

The Committees retired, and presently returned with the announcements that the Mayor and the Councilmen would soon communicate with the Board.

The President announced that Henry Morford was reappointed Reader.

The Board waited awhile for the Message of the Mayor, and then Alderman Boole arose and presented the resignation of Alderman Clancy as a member of the Board. The resignation was accepted, and placed on file.

Alderman Brady, ten minutes later, arose and said he was about to make a motion to adjourn. He didn't believe in sitting there all day. The Mayor should have been ready.

Alderman Boole thought the Mayor's Message would soon be before them, and the motion was not pressed.

A Committee from the Board of Councilmen appeared, and informed the Board of the organization of that body, and soon after the Message of the Mayor was sent in. It is as follows:

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

Mayor's Office, New-York, Jan. 3, 1859.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

Gentlemen: The Charter of the City imposes on the Mayor the duty of communicating to the Common Council, at least once a year, a general statement of the situation and condition of the City, in relation to its Government, finances and improvements; and general custom has prescribed the day of your annual organization as the time when such communication shall be made.

Many of you, called for the first time to participate in the duties of municipal legislation, may, in common with no small portion of your fellow-citizens, be impressed with the belief that the powers of the Common Council are greater than they actually are, especially in regard to the disposition of the large sums which are annually raised by taxation, nominally for the support of the City Government; while, in fact, the larger part of these revenues are entirely beyond the legislative interference or control of your honorable body.

It is true that your duties are highly responsible,—that many interests connected with the good government, and the general health, comfort and ornament of the City are still under your supervision, and that ample opportunity is afforded in the proper performance of these duties to engage much of your time and attention. Other bodies have, however, been vested by the Legislature with the power of entirely controlling the larger part of the public funds, while the entire responsibility of increased expenditure and augmented taxation is generally placed upon the Common Council.

In former years such responsibility might justly have been attributed to them, as nearly all the expenditures connected with the City government were then under their control or management, but gradually they have been shorn by the Legislature of powers they previously possessed, which have been conferred upon commissions and other public bodies, over whose expenditures you possess no control whatever. It is in the increase of expenditure under the control of these other bodies, as well as in other matters beyond the direct control of the Common Council, such as interest on bonds and redemption of stocks, that we can trace, in a great degree, the largely increased taxation of our City within the last six years. This will be evident on referring to the following comparative financial statistics of 1853 and 1858.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

In 1853, the amount authorized to be raised by tax for objects within the control of the Common Council was $2,799,325. In this sum was included the expenses of the Police, amounting to $615,000, and which, if deducted therefrom, would leave the balance of $2,184,325. In 1858, the amount levied to be expended under the control of the Common Council was $2 688,625, being an excess of $504,300, or 18 per cent. more in 1858 than in 1853.

It must be borne in mind, while considering this statement, that the population of the City has been rapidly increasing, and increased expenses have therefore been required for the purposes connected with its government which are still under the control of the Common Council, and that various sums were raised in 1858 and charged to Common Council, under acts of the Legislature directing the same, thus obliging the Common Council to appropriate them, while the expenses of the Lamp District have of course necessarily increased by the extension of the population to the upper part of the City, and in the substitution of gas for oil lamps, thus making in this item alone an increase of $160,034 over 1853,

As stated above, the expenses for Police in 1853 were	$615,000
The amount raised for the same purpose in 1858 was	905,098
Being an increase of	$290,098

Or 47 per cent., notwithstanding all the expenses of providing the Station-houses—furnishing them with fuel, stationery, and other necessary articles—are still paid by the Municipal Government, under the direction of the Common Council.

In 1853 the sum raised by tax for the Governors of the Almshouse, was	$385,000
In 1858 it was	705,000
Being an increase of	$320,000

Or 82 per cent. over 1853, without including the liquor license fees, which were previously paid into the City treasury, but which are now paid over to the Governors of the Almshouse Department.

The amount raised for Schools in 1853, was	$604,000
In 1858, it was	1,226,013
Being an increase of	$622,013

—Or 103 per cent.

In 1853, no taxes were raised on account of the Central Park, the Commissioners of Records, and only $103,408 for State tax. While in 1858, there was

raised for the Central Park interest	$265,700
Commissioners of Records	50,000
State tax	1,172,644
Making a total of	$1,488,344

Being an increase of $1,380,936, for these three objects alone since 1853.

The comparative increase of taxation of 1858 over 1853, will also be shown by the following statement:

In 1853, the aggregate amount of taxes was	$5,069,650
From which should be deducted the excess of the tax raised in 1853 to supply the deficiencies of former years, over the amount raised in 1854 to supply the deficiency of 1853	618,387
Leaving a balance properly for 1853, of	$4,451,263

Of this sum $2,799,325 was for expenditures within the jurisdiction of the Common Council: and $1,658,938 was for expenditures not under their direction.

Deducting the police expenses for 1853, $615,000, the amount for all other objects under the jurisdiction of the Common Council was $2,184,325; and for expenditures for Police expenses and for objects not within the control of the Common Council, in 1853 the amount was $2,266,938. In 1858 the total amount of taxes raised was $8,621,091, from which deduct as above the excess of the tax raised in 1858 to supply the deficiencies of former years over the amount to be raised in 1859 to supply the deficiences of 1858, about $100,000, leaving the balance of $8,521,091. Of this sum there was raised for objects within the jurisdiction of the Common Council, and for Police expenses and other objects not under the direction of the Common Council, $5,932,466. It will thus appear that while the taxes raised for objects within the control of the Municipal Government have been increased during the last five years by $504,300, or 18 per cent., the taxes raised for objects over which the Common Council have no direct control, have increased during the same period $3,290,170 or more than 162 per cent. It must be borne in mind also that all the objects provided for by the Common Council in 1853, with the single exception of Police expenses, are still provided for by them, and are included in the above statement, and that in the comparative statement given above the Police expenses of 1853 were added to the items not under the control of the Common Council at that time.

During this period, from 1853 to 1858, the increased valuation of property subject to taxation has been 28½ per cent., or but little more than the expenses under the legislative control of the Common Council; but the other items over which they have no control have in the meantime so largely increased as to make the total aggregate increase of taxation more than 70 per cent. In connection with this subject I may add that while the Charter of the City has placed numerous checks upon the disbursement of moneys still left under the control of the Common Council, and which it appears is quite the smaller part of the aggregate amount raised by taxation, yet the larger part of this amount is disbursed by several Commissions and public bodies, without any such restrictions of law or limitations other than the regulations of these bodies respectively, which they may dispense with at pleasure.

REFORM RECOMMENDED.

So far, however, as you have the control of the disposition of the funds raised for the use of the City Government, I trust you will exercise the powers conferred upon you with that care and scrutiny which the public interests demand. There are several of the accounts in which I have no doubt, by the practice of a wise discretion, a considerable saving can be effected without in the least degree impairing the efficiency of the public service, neglecting the improvement of the City, or the care of its property. Appropriations are frequently made for work or services which could be dispensed with, and extra allowances are often made beyond the amounts that could be legally claimed. Although generally these appropriations and allowances are for small sums, the aggregate for the year adds materially to the gross expenditures of the City Government. By refusing in all these cases to pass resolutions, and by confining the expenditures within the amounts of the appropriations, you will initiate an example of economy and reform, which will go far toward a reduction in our annual expenses, and the example will also be worthy the imitation of those other bodies who now have the control, beyond your interference, of so large a part of the annual expenditures.

In such efforts for reform, in restraining extravagant expenditures, I promise you my hearty coöperation to the full extent of the powers conferred upon me by the Charter of the City and the laws of the State.

Notwithstanding the increase in taxation, the general financial condition of the City still remains sound and healthful, to be ascribed, no doubt, in a great measure, to the wisdom of the Common Council, which projected and established the sinking funds, as well for the payment of the permanent debt, contracted by the City, as for the interest on the same. Under the operation of this system, a great part of the original debt, authorized for the construction of the Croton Aqueduct, and its reservoirs, and for the distribution of water through the City, has been paid off, or the stock issued therefor has come into the possession of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

THE CITY DEBT.

The following statement will exhibit the total debt of the City on the 1st January inst. On all accounts, as nearly as I can determine, the permanent City debt,

redeemable from the Sinking Fund, is	$14,400,898
Less stocks and securities held by the Commissioners	4,437,218
Leaving the actual permanent debt	$9,963,679
The funded debt redeemable yearly from taxation is	$1,224,000
And Bonds of the County of New-York	10,000
Treasury loan account or Revenue Bonds issued in anticipation of taxes and now outstanding	4,368,750
Central Park Assessment Bonds	1,600,000
Assessment Bonds	1,095,700
Making a total of	$18,362,129

The permanent debt redeemable from the Sinking Fund, as above stated, consisted on the 1st of January inst. of the following items:

PERMANENT CITY DEBT, REDEEMABLE FROM THE SINKING FUND, JAN. 1, 1859.

5 per cent. Water Stock, (outstanding,) redeemable in 1858	$166,330
5 per cent. Water Stock, redeemable in 1860	2,500,000
5 per cent. Water Stock, redeemable in 1870	3,000,000
5 per cent. Water Stock, redeemable in 1875	255,600
5 per cent. Water Stock, redeemable in 1880	2,147,000
5 and 6 per cent. Croton Water Stock, redeemable in 1890	1,000,000
5 per cent. Fire Indemnity Stock, redeemable in 1868	402,768
5 per cent. Building Loan Stock, No. 3, redeemable in 1870	75,000
5 per cent. Building Loan Stock, No. 4, redeemable in 1873	115,000
5 per cent. Water Loan Stock, (new Reservoir,) redeemable in 1875	29,000
6 per cent. Water Loan Stock, (new Reservoir,) redeemable in 1875	1,000,000
5 per cent. Central Park Fund Stock, redeemable in 1898	400,200
6 per cent. Central Park Fund Stock, (Arsenal,) redeemable in 1898	275,000
6 per cent. Central Park Fund Stock, redeemable in 1887	2,382,900
6 per cent. Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, redeemable in 1887	650,000
Whole Amount	$14,400,898

LESS.

Investments by Commissioners of Sinking Fund in City Stocks	$3,780,852 00	
Bonds and mortgages	656,366 28	—$4,437,218 28
Amount unprovided for Jan. 1, 1859		$9,963,679 72

This debt amounted on the first of January last, less City stocks and securities held by the Commissioners, to $10,773,294.

It will be seen from the foregoing statement that during the past year it has been reduced $809,614.

This has arisen by the payment of water stock due on the first day of January last		$2,831,670
From which deduct additional stock issued, beyond exchanges or payment of such stocks, for Central Park new reservoir	$743,400	
And advances made from the securities held by the Commissioners towards the payment of water stock	1,278,656	—2,022,056
Total reduction		$809,614

The revenues which are devoted to this fund have yielded the past year the following sums, independent of the sales and exchange of stocks, and interest on stocks and bonds held by the Commissioners:

Bonds and Mortgages paid off	$111,444 00
Fire Insurance Bond and Mortgage	2,000 00
[illegible]s' stands	14,864 60
[illegible]s' licenses	12 00
Commutation of water lot rent	8,341 76
[illegible] licenses	5,292 00
Intelligence office licenses	572 50
Junk-shop licenses	9,755 00
Market cellar rent	14,985 87
Market fees	72,415 48
Pawnbrokers' licenses	2,550 00
Sales of real estate	9,202 02
Stage licenses	3,400 00
Street vaults	13,[illegible]
Water lot rent	[illegible]
Award of City property in Central Park	[illegible]
Bond and Mortgages in Central Park	287,100 00
Total	$959,[illegible]

Interest received on Stocks above-mentioned	201,366 09
Total	$1,153,254 75

The ordinance establishing the Sinking Fund cannot be amended without the consent of the Legislature, unless by setting apart and appropriating for the purposes of the Fund additional revenue.

The whole amount of the original water stock issued was		$14,482,000
Of this there has been redeemed and canceled as it became due	$5,412,888	
And there is now held of it by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund	3,246,184	— 8,669,092
Leaving yet outstanding		$5,813,928

This does not include the stock which has been recently issued for the land taken for the new Reservoir and for the construction of that work, which is $1,029,100.

In 1860 the sum of $2,500,000 of water stock becomes due, but after that no stock is payable until 1870, when $3,000,000 is due. A large part of these stocks, however, is held by the Commissioners, on which interest is received by them for the benefit of the Fund, the ordinance establishing the same providing that none of the stock shall be canceled until the final redemption thereof.

It will thus be seen, that after the redemption of the stock due in 1860, the payments into the Sinking Fund will be more than sufficient to redeem the stock as it shall become due, especially when it is considered that all the real estate of the City, valued at least at $30,000,000, is pledged to this Fund, and the net proceeds of any sales thereof are paid into it.

By the same ordinance a fund for the payment of the interest on this debt was created, to which is pledged the following revenues of the City, and which have yielded the past year as follows:

On account of pier foot of Twenty-ninth-street, East River	$753 66
Croton Water rents	780,813 87
Justice's Courts	10,687 00
Marine Court	5,868 02
Police Courts	554 52
Penalties	7,301 68
Licenses (First Marshal)	10,389 00
Mayoralty fees	958 70
Interest on Bonds and Mortgages	37,526 62
Sales of street manure	2,960 88
Common house rent	25 00
Dock and slip rent	145,062 58
Ferry rent	104,418 33
Ground rent	23,132 92
House rent	10,142 69
Night soil contract	1,194 66
Total	$1,149,015 05
From this fund has been paid interest on the several stocks of the City, amounting to	$778,419 63
Leaving a surplus of receipts of	370,595 42
The surplus on this amount, Dec. 30, 1857, was	$2,046 017 19
Making the available surplus, Dec. 30, 1858	$2,416,612 61

A large part of this surplus has, however, been advanced to the sinking fund, for the payment of the City debt, and invested by the Commissioners in stocks or other securities, now held by them for that purpose.

The debt of the City redeemable from taxation is as follows:

Five per cent. Public Building Stock No. 3, payable in annual installments of $50,000, from 1859 to 1866	$400,000
Five per cent. Stock for Docks and Slips, payable in annual installments of $50,000, from 1867 to 1876	500,000
Five per cent. Public Education Stock, payable in 1873	154,000
Six per cent. Public Stock for Rebuilding Tompkins Market, payable in annual installments of $17,000, from 1860 to 1869	170,000
Amount	$1,224,000

The Public Building Stock was created by virtue of several acts of the Legislature for the erection of public buildings and the construction of wharves, piers and slips.

The sum of $12,357 is to be raised by tax each year until there shall be a sufficient amount to redeem the Educational Stock in 1873. This Stock was created for the purpose of paying off the mortgages on the property transferred by the Public School Society for the use of the Board of Education.

The interest on this debt, as well as on the Central Park Improvement Stock, is to be paid by taxation, in accordance with the laws authorizing the same. As I am informed, however, for two or three years past payments have been made on this account from the Sinking Fund Interest account. The Charter provides that the Common Council shall not have the power to borrow any sums of money whatever on the credit of the Corporation, except in anticipation of the revenue of the year in which such loan shall be made, unless authorized by a special act of the Legislature. It is under this provision that Revenue Bonds, in anticipation of the annual taxes, have been issued. For the reason that the expenditures from the Treasury on account of the City Government are principally made before the taxes are collected, it becomes necessary to include in the annual tax levy an item for the payment of interest on these bonds. The amount required, according to the estimate for the tax levy for this year, will be $320,000.

CENTRAL-PARK ASSESSMENT BONDS.

The amount of this debt consisted, on the 1st inst., of $1,600,000, payable on 5th February, 1859.

Bonds were issued for the purpose of paying awards for property included in the Central Park, which the treasury was obliged to advance until reimbursed by the collection of assessments upon the property benefited, by virtue of an ordinance of the Common Council, passed under the authority of an Act of the Legislature of 1813, authorizing the Common Council to issue bonds redeemable from assessments.

ASSESSMENT BONDS.

I am informed by statements presented to me by the book-keeper and stock-clerk of the Finance Department, that the amount of Assessment bonds now outstanding is $1,095,700, as follows:

6 per cent. Assessment Bonds, payable in 1861	$789,600
7 per cent. Assessment Bonds, payable in 1862	306,100
Total	$1,095,700

And that for the redemption of these bonds, or those which may hereafter be issued, there are assessments in arrears amounting to....$3,199,317 73 besides property purchased by the City for assessments, amounting to a considerable sum.

On the first instant these arrearages were made up of the following accounts:

Sewers	$119,796 35
Leases on lots	9,673 18
Arrears of Assessments	1,365,812 80
Fencing vacant lots	1,137 41
Street opening	655,027 53
Street paving	403,187 81
Belgian pavement	50,213 08
Central Park	594,469 60
Total	$3,199,317 73

This amount includes not only the arrearages with the Clerk of Arrears, but the other assessment in the hands of the several collectors of assessments.

It is, however, the apparent amount, as it is subject to considerable deduction by reason of non-payment into the City Treasury by former Collectors of Assessments of moneys collected by them, and by the fact that certain assessments are invalid on account of frauds or irregularities, so that the City cannot recover from the owners of property the amounts paid to contractors for the improvements, and that overpayments have also been made to contractors.

A large amount is also due for interest on the valid liens, interest being collected at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, from the confirmation of assessment on all items not paid before their return to the Finance Department as arrears, the City receives an excess of interest over that paid by it, which will, to some extent, compensate it for the loss on invalid assessments.

During the past year the Collector of Arrears has received and paid into the Treasury arrearages, including interest, to the amount of about $1,000,000. A large amount of arrearages remain, however, uncollected, as additional returns of arrears are continually made by the Collectors of Assessments.

FRAUDS ON THE CITY TREASURY.

Parties have, in numerous instances, produced the receipts of former Collectors, although the lien upon the property has not been discharged. Investigation of the accounts of the Collectors of Assessments has been made by the Street Department, and reports thereon have been made of the deficiencies discovered. A full and detailed report of the accounts of this Bureau, from the year 1852 to the present time will be submitted to you, at an early day, by the Street Commissioner. The Joint Committee on Accounts have also made a partial examination of these accounts. I deem it my duty to call your attention to the great importance of directing the Corporation Counsel to take immediate steps for the recovery of the sums illegally retained, and of such other sums as have been illegally obtained from the City Treasury.

In this connection I would call your attention to the propriety of applying for some legislation, by which the City may be enabled to collect the fair value of improvements, which should be paid by assessment in cases in which by reason of some irregularity in the ordinance or contract the assessment has been or may be set aside.

In some cases these irregularities have been the result of fraud, in others of neglect to comply strictly with the statute, and in others contracts which were made in good faith and supposed to be valid, will, according to recent decisions of the Courts, be held to be invalid. For instance, it has been held that a contract given to the party who appeared to be the lowest bidder upon the estimated quantities of work to be done, but who upon the development in the performance of the work of the actual quantities, proved to be not the lowest bidder, upon applying the terms of his bid to the latter quantity was void.

In many cases large payments have been advanced on contracts which are irregular; but, in my judgment, there is no reason why the owners of property should be released from paying the fair value of the improvements. I would recommend that an application be made to the Legislature for a Commission, to be appointed by the Mayor and Comptroller, to determine the fair amount that should be paid by the owners of property in cases where assessments have been set aside for irregularities, and to determine the amount to be assessed in cases of works now partially completed, for which assessments have not yet been made, and in regard to which similar irregularities exist.

THE TAX LEVY.

By the estimates of the Departments, the tax levy of 1859 will amount to over $8,000,000, for all purposes connected with the City Government. In this sum is included $295,578 53 for arrearages of 1857 and 1858. This item, although less than that provided for the tax of 1858, is still more than it should be, and more than a correct system of expenditure among the several branches of the City Government, and the various Boards and Commissioners created by the Legislature, would warrant. This amount will, however, be increased by claims for judgments and other arrearages not included by the Comptroller.

SCHOOL EXPENSES.

The item for Common Schools is in excess of that of 1858 by $120,000—deducting for last year's appropriation the sum of $100,000 for arrearages of 1854. This year the Board of Education have called for $1,246,000. The expenses of this Department have been gradually increasing from year to year since 1850, when they were but $267,968. Whatever may be the cause, I am satisfied that under a less complex system the children of the City would have as ample opportunities for receiving a good education, and these expenses be largely reduced.

In my annual Message of last year I called the attention of the Common Council particularly to this subject, and suggested whether the increasing expenditures of the Common Schools of the City were not in some degree owing to the number of local Boards, each controlling the schools of their respective Wards, independently of each other, and to a great extent of the Board of Education; and that, if, instead of these numerous local Boards, the whole system were under the control and government of a single Board of intelligent and educated citizens, whether a great reduction of expenditure would not be effected without in the least impairing the efficiency of the system. This subject is one worthy of your consideration, and I trust that you will early take action thereon, with the view of applying to the Legislature for some change by which the means of sound public education can be procured at a less expense. There are also in the budget for 1859 two items not under the control of any local authorities. I allude to the Common Schools State and State Mill tax.

The amounts required for these two purposes are respectively	$398,395 71
	929,590 00
or a total of	$1,327,945 71

By the adoption of the system of levying and collecting the State tax for schools upon property, and distributing it upon population, our City pays more than its just proportion of the amount raised by the whole State. In this way we have paid, during the last seven years $1,284,516 19 more than our fair proportion, while this year the excess over a fair apportionment will be $183,395 71. So also in regard to the State tax. This City has paid, and continues to pay, under the present system of the valuations of property, an unequal and burdensome tax. If an equalization in the valuations of property in the whole State were made, this City would be relieved of a large amount of taxation. I called the attention of the Common Council to these two subjects in my last annual Message, and would again earnestly invite their attention thereto, with the view of obtaining legislative relief from this extensive taxation.

THE STATE TAX.

I also invite your attention to the expenses imposed upon the City for the collection of the State tax. It was supposed until recently that the State was willing to allow New-York some equivalent proportionate to the expenses borne by her in the collection of this large tax for the State; and in fact the Comptrollers of the State, previous to the present one, had done so since 1843. Five per cent. had been allowed by the several previous Comptrollers on the amount of the tax, for the expense of collection, and settlements had been thus made and passed between the Comptroller of the State and the Comptroller of this City, until the present year, when it was not only disallowed, but a suit was commenced by the Attorney-General, on behalf of the State, against the Chamberlain, to recover from the City the amount of the five per cent. which had been retained, and judgment was obtained a few months since in the Supreme Court, Albany County, against the City, for about $163,000, besides interest and costs.

The previous suit had been commenced in this City and County for this purpose, but it was discontinued, and immediately afterwards the one in which the judgment was obtained was instituted. It seems to me that if no authority exists in the Comptroller of the State to grant any allowance for the expense of collecting the tax, so far as this City and County is concerned, measures should at once be taken to obtain such an allowance for its collection.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

It will also be seen that for expenses of the Police will be required	$1,043,198 40
For contingencies	5,000 00
Total	$1,048,198 40
Being an increase of	159,650 10
Over last year, and of	433,000 00

Over the year 1853, when the Department and the expenses thereof were in some degree under the regulation and control of the Common Council. I am well aware that in a City so densely populated as ours, containing so large an amount of property to be protected, that the expenses of this Department must necessarily be large. But I believe that under a system different in some respects from the present one, the City could be as well protected at a much less expenditure for its Police force.

In this branch of service, as well as in many others, we have seen within the past few years a large increase of salaries, by which alone its expenses have been augmented at least 25 per cent. The Police who were appointed under the act first passed for their organization were paid but $500 a year, while the duties they performed, and the services received by the City from them were, I am well satisfied, equal to those of the present force. But as the Legislature has imposed the Metropolitan Act on the City, and fixed therein the pay of the Policemen, and other officers of the force, the City must submit, and continue to pay the heavy tax for its police protection, until the Legislature shall, in its wisdom, deem it proper to change the system, and give to the Common Council some control over the force, as well as the salaries to be paid to them.

OTHER EXPENDITURES.

There are also items for interest on different stocks and accounts which are to be raised by tax, and which together add the sum of $618,000 to the heavy expenses of the City Government. One of these items—interest on Revenue Bonds—has continued to grow yearly in amount proportionably as the expenses of the City Government have increased. This has arisen, as before stated, from the fact that the larger part of the annual appropriations are expended before any portion of the taxes of the year are received; by reason of which, the City is compelled to issue Revenue Bonds in anticipation of the tax, and on which the interest, of course, is to be paid. There is also an item of interest on Central Park Stock, amounting to $250,000, as well as $18,200 on Assessment Bonds and Tompkins-Market Building Stock. If the taxes were confirmed in January, instead of August or September, these large items for interest on Revenue Bonds would no doubt be reduced; or if, in place of raising the interest by tax on these and other bonds and stocks, the same were paid from the Sinking Fund interest account, a large saving in taxation would be effected. The revenues which are appropriated to the Sinking Fund Interest Account are now, as has been before shown, much more than sufficient to meet the interest properly chargeable to it. The revenues from water rents alone now more than meet the interest on the whole water debt, while the other sources of revenue paid into it are rapidly accumulating. I would respectfully suggest, therefore, that the Common Council should take into consideration the expediency of paying the interest on all the bonds issued by the City from the Sinking Fund Account, or of adopting some means by which the necessity of inserting these large items in the tax list for interest may be avoided.

RECEIPTS OF TAXES.

To exhibit more fully the sums which are received from taxes through the year, the following statement is submitted, being the monthly payments made to the Receiver of Taxes during the past year:

TAX OF 1857.

January	$240,827 01	May	$104,516 90
February	136,828 27	June	3,732 11
March	80,272 52	July	6,449 16
April	79,639 19	August	6,232 28

Total	$658,497 84
Interest on same	37,803 97
Total for the above eight months	$696,301 81

TAX OF 1858.

September	$929,409 73	November	$3,231,898 37
October	2,807,378 91	December	424,597 58

Total	$7,393,284 59
Discount allowed, less interest received	28,624 53
Amount actually received	$7,364,660 06
The tax levy of 1858, was	$8,620,926 72
Of which was collected the last four months of the year	7,393,281 59
Still unpaid	$1,282,178 66
Of the tax levy of 1857, which was	$8,055,608 55
There was collected in the four last months of that year	6,308,881 12
Due on 1st January, 1858	$1,746,121 43
Less discount after deducting interest received	33,368 69
Total	$1,712,755 74

It is thus seen that the payments of taxes are principally made in the months of October and November in each year, and after the greater part of the appropriations for the year have been expended.

If the tax levies were confirmed a month earlier for several years in succession, it would take but eight years before the same could be confirmed in January, the first of the financial year, without hardship to the taxpayer, and thus obviate in a great degree the necessity of issuing Revenue Bonds to so large an amount than the consequent payment of so great a sum for interest thereon.

The following will exhibit the taxes which are now in arrears since 1833, as near as they can, with certainty, be ascertained:

Taxes from 1833 to 1851 inclusive	378,695 00
Tax of 1852	$75,941 57
Tax of 1853	140,863 84
Tax of 1854	247,588 25
Tax of 1855	394,181 45
Tax of 1856	641,264 98
Tax of 1857	899,519 38
Tax of 1858	1,282,178 66
Total	$3,681,538 13

The sums due for taxes prior to year ending 1851 are principally on personal estate. The subsequent years include mostly taxes on real estate.

Besides this large sum in arrears, as appears on the books in the Comptroller's office, there are personal taxes on the books in the office of the Receiver of Taxes which are not returned to the Comptroller's office, amounting to $1,469,370 in the months of October and November—thus making the total tax in arrears:

Personal	$1,878,695
Real	3,681,538
Total	$5,560,233

The necessity for the prompt collection of personal taxes is obvious from the consideration that such taxes are liable to be lost by removal from the City and changes in the circumstances of the persons taxed. The present laws are sufficient to enforce the prompt payment of these taxes, and it is to be hoped that the Comptroller will in future enforce prompt payment, and will take immediate steps to collect, as far as possible, the present arrearages. If energetic measures be taken, I have no doubt a large amount of the arrearages can be collected. The larger part of the personal taxes, except for the last three or four years, will no doubt be lost to the City.

Under the provisions of the Charter of 1857, the branch of the service connected with the receipt of the taxes is placed in the Finance Department, and in order to give that Department full control over this Bureau, the appointments, after the expiration of the term of office of the present incumbent, is given to the Comptroller.

The Finance Department has the control of all the fiscal concerns of the Corporation. In consequence of the want of accommodation for the enormous and important business entrusted to it, it has not been able to carry fully into effect the provisions of the Charter respecting it. As the rooms which are now used by the Street Commissioner will be soon vacated by that officer, they will be placed in possession of the Comptroller, and he will thus have the facilities to carry out properly that system, in regard to the management of his office, which the Charter requires. Rooms have been hired, and are now being fitted up, for the

DEPARTMENT OF STREETS,

in the building known as the 'Times' Building, opposite the Park. It is contemplated that here shall be located, under the immediate supervision of the head of this Department, the several Bureaux subordinate to it. Facilities will be afforded there not only for systematizing its business, but for properly protecting and safely securing all the important papers and other documents connected with the office. This Department, under its present able management and its competent and intelligent subordinates, promises to realize all that can well be expected from a properly methodized and well regulated department of the City Government. Various checks in the expenditure of the funds entrusted to it have been introduced during the past year, and a new and well-devised system for the conduct of every branch of its business has been adopted, by which the Department has already contributed essentially to a saving of expenditure by a faithful performance of the business which has been devolved upon it.

The expenditures of this Department are much greater than of any other branch of the City Government. The duties are of a varied character, and directly affect nearly every important City interest.

Its business, at the time of my coming into office, was in great disorder, and necessarily continued so until, by the decision of the Court of Appeals, the question was finally settled, by determining the appointment of one of the contestants to be illegal. I at once suspended him from office, and with the consent of the Common Council he was promptly removed. Since that time, under the able management of this Department, much has been done towards systematizing the immense business thereof. A full report of the transactions of this Department, under its present head and his immediate predecessor, up to the first of January, will be submitted in a few days.

THE FISCAL YEAR.

In my opinion it is important that the fiscal year for this City be changed from the first of January to some later period in the year, and I would suggest the first of July as the proper time for the commencement of the fiscal year—following in this the precedent of the General Government. There are several reasons for this proposed change. We would thus avoid the absurdity of making expenditures without knowing whether they will be authorized or not by the Legislature. This necessity occurs every year, under the present system. We would also avoid the irregularity that must arise in all the executive departments, resulting from entering upon the duties of the year, not knowing for several months yet to come either what work they will have to do or what amount of money will be appropriated for the purpose.

In fact, it happened during the last as in previous years, that some of the appropriations were exhausted before the end of the year. When this occurs there is no legal power short of the Legislature of the State, for incurring any additional expenditure. In many cases no great detriment will arise from this, but in others, such as supplies to public offices, fuel, printing, &c., or for fire apparatus, matters essential in the transaction of ordinary public business, or involving the safety of property, imperative necessity demands expenditures, even without warrant of law. If the fiscal year were changed, and important appropriations of this character found to be insufficient, they could be increased by the Legislature when the interest and safety of the City should demand it. I would also recommend that the annual appropriations should, as far as possible, specify the various items of expenditure, and especially would I recommend that distinct appropriations be made for expenditures under the several departments, so that each department may be held responsible for its estimates of the amounts required, and for the expenditures on the account of each appropriation. It has heretofore been customary for the several departments to draw upon a common appropriation. This, in my judgment, tends to relieve the departments from their proper responsibility.

An important change in the system of paying the different parties connected with the various departments of the City for their services or work done under their direction, has been effected within the past few months. The Chamberlain of the City now makes all the payments under pay-rolls furnished by the different departments, instead of leaving these payments to be made by the several departments as heretofore—thus confining each department or bureau thereof to the specific duties which appertain to them under the Charter.

The system has since its introduction worked well, and has secured to every party the payment due to him on the several pay rolls without delay or deduction.

The Governors of the

ALMSHOUSE DEPARTMENT

call for an increase of their annual appropriation for this year. The expenses of this Department have, no doubt, necessarily increased in consequence of the larger number of inmates in the various institutions under its charge, and the increased applications for relief from those who, still, with the small winter stipend, are enabled to preserve their homes. But it is evident that the increase in the expenses of this Department when compared with those of five or six years since, are greater than the increase in our population would warrant. The Common Council had no control whatever over these expenditures; they have only to make the annual appropriation, and the Comptroller pays the same from time to time, as may be required by the Board of Governors. It is true that the Charter requires the annual estimates of this Department, as well as of the Board of Education, to be submitted to a Commission, composed of the Mayor, Comptroller and the two Presidents of the Boards of the Common Council. But even if they object, after such submission, to the amount required or any part thereof, the appropriations have always, so far at least, been repassed by a sufficient majority as to make them valid in accordance with the Charter.

The expenses of the Almshouse Department in 1850 were about $400,000; there was, together, raised last year the sum of $705,000 for its support, while the estimate submitted for 1859 requires for all expenses the sum of $830,200. During the past year a new Hospital building on Blackwell's Island has been in course of construction, which, when completed, will cost, as estimated, about $150,000. This building will afford accommodation for a large number of patients, and in its arrangements, it is said, will excel any other hospital building in the country.

A new wing to the Lunatic Asylum is contemplated to be commenced this year in order to afford the required accommodation for the unfortunate beings who are placed within its charge. There are now six hundred and sixty-six inmates in the Asylum; every ward and room is full, and the accommodations being calculated for only 450 persons, even the halls of the building are occupied for temporary wards. The general arrangements of the Institution are however such, that satisfactory improvement is continually exhibited in the condition of its patients.

The nurseries on Randall's Island now contain over fourteen hundred children from the ages of 2 to 14 years. This Institution is a most worthy one, and well merits the great care bestowed upon it by the Governors of the Department.

The other Institutions under the charge of the Governors such, as the Bellevue Hospital, the Almshouse proper, the Workhouse and the Penitentiary, are conducted in a manner which meets with my general approval. There are now in all the different Institutions under the charge of the Almshouse Department about 8,000 persons supported at the expense of the City, while the population of families relieved by coal is 38,357 adults, and 50,274 children, and that of those assisted in small monthly sums, 9,033 are adults, and 12,262 children, denominated the out-door poor.

THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT

still continues to be managed in that judicious and economical manner which has marked it during the whole period since its organization. I am informed that the aqueduct is in good condition, and promises to continue to supply the City with wholesome water, without extensive repairs, for many years.

It is gratifying, in connection with this Department, to state that the annual receipts for water rents have the past year exceeded any previous one. 1857 yielded heretofore the largest amount, the receipts then being $697,370 51. In 1858, however, they have been about $730,000. This does not include the total water rents, for there are always every year an amount of arrears varying from $40,000 to $60,000, which are collected by the Finance Department.

The hydrographic survey of the Croton River, above the dam, which was commenced in 1857 by the Department, in order to ascertain the probable amount of supply on the water-shed of the Croton River, as well as for ascertaining suitable points for storage reservoirs for the surplus waters of the river, so that a full supply of water can always be furnished the City in favorable seasons as well as in periods of drought, has been continued during the past year, and completed. The result has been such as to well repay the expense of the survey, which will no doubt be of great use in extending the work when necessary. Lines amounting in length to 480 miles were run by parties engaged in surveying, and various sites for storage reservoirs were examined and important information obtained, which will undoubtedly be of great value in estimating hereafter the cost and capacity of each of them.

The length of the ridge-line forming the water-shed of the Croton River, beyond the point of the commencement of the aqueduct, has been ascertained to be 101 miles, and within the circuit of the valley there were found 31 natural lakes and ponds. The aggregate length of all the principal tributaries of the Croton is 136 miles, the length of the principal stream being 39 miles. The total area of the water-shed above the commencement of the aqueduct, has been found to be 352 square miles.

With this vast area—the numerous tributaries of the Croton, and the natural lakes and ponds—in the circuit of the valley found by this survey—it is evident that an abundant supply of water can, by the construction of the necessary additional works, be always afforded to the City even when densely populated to the full extent of the Island.

The Department contemplate this year to commence an improvement to the High Bridge, so that a larger supply of water can be brought over it, necessary when the new reservoir shall be ready to be filled. The cost of this improvement to the bridge, it is estimated, will be $150,000.

The new reservoir was commenced the past year. The work is proceeding rapidly, and its cost, it is supposed, will not exceed the original estimate—$560,000. There will, however, be other work in the construction of gate-houses and sewers, which will cost together the additional sum of $350,000. The reservoir will contain, when completed, more than one thousand million gallons, and will be ample to supply a population largely exceeding that now embraced within the limits of the City. Some fears have been expressed in regard to the manner in which its outer embankment is being built, and apprehensions have been felt that its strength will not be sufficient to resist the immense mass of water that will be eventually contained within it. But, on consultation with the Croton Aqueduct Board, I am satisfied that its construction is such that, when completed, the embankment and rubble wall within it will be able to safely retain all the water that the reservoir will hold. It has been proposed by some that a very thick stone wall should surround the whole work; but this, in my opinion, is not only wholly unnecessary, but would, while contributing greatly to the cost of the reservoir, detract from the great feature of ornament which it promises to be in the Central Park. All the good or benefit to result from such a wall would be to the contractors who might have the building of the same.

This Department has laid during the past year 19,640 feet of water-pipe of various sizes, making, together with that previously laid, nearly 253 miles in the whole City. There had also been constructed under its direction, and by virtue of ordinances of the Common Council, 36,558 feet of sewers, which, with those previously constructed, make nearly 176 miles of sewerage in the different avenues and streets of this metropolis. Several streets and public thoroughfares have been repaved, under the direction of the Croton Board, with Belgian pavement, the owners readily consenting to bear one-half of the expenses rather than have the same repaved with cobble stones. In a message transmitted to the Common Council in the month of August last, I recommended and strongly urged the importance of repaving Chambers-street, and all the streets south of it, with the Belgian pavement, as a measure of wise economy and essential for the preservation of the public health. The lower part of the City is now given up almost wholly to trade and commerce, and it is desirable that a firm and durable pavement should be laid. There are other sections of the City which require to be repaved with this pavement, with a view to the improvement of their sanitary condition. I would urge upon the Common Council the adoption of ordinances for the paving of these sections of the City with the Belgian pavement, commencing with those streets which are in the worst repair, and that, if deemed expedient, an application be made to the Legislature to create a pavement fund by issuing stock to an amount sufficient for paying the proportion of this expense to be borne by the Corporation in these important improvements.

I called the attention of the Common Council in the month of November last to the smooth condition of the Russ pavement laid in Broadway. I then recommended that the blocks of stone forming this pavement be taken up, broken into smaller blocks, of the size of those used for the Belgian pavement, and then relaid. I would again urge upon the Common Council the necessity for this or some other effectual improvement. The surface of the pavement is so slippery as to make it dangerous.

By placing the blocks so as to leave points between them of an inch-and-a-half, which could be filled with concrete, the surface would be well adapted for travel, without the present liability to accidents from its being too smooth.

I trust you will early take action in this matter, and give to the Croton Board the necessary authority to proceed at once with this important work. The probable cost of the whole improvement could be easily ascertained by directing an extent of Broadway, between any two of its intersecting streets, to be relaid in the manner proposed.

SANITARY REGULATIONS OF THE CITY.

The sanitary regulation of the City is placed by the charter in charge of the City Inspector, who has the cognizance of all matters affecting the public health, pursuant to the ordinances of the Common Council and the lawful requirements of the Commissioners of Health and the Board of Health. A principal matter connected with the public health is the proper and thorough cleanliness of its streets, and for this purpose large sums have been annually expended, without satisfactorily accomplishing the object.

The expenses of cleaning streets in 1840 were $149,976 73, and the receipts for manure $38,711 72. In 1857 the expenses were $252,784 02; but during the greater part of the year the streets were under contract to be cleaned, and the larger part was paid to contractors who, in most instances, failed to comply with their contracts.

The Common Council in the month of May last passed an ordinance directing the City Inspector to again advertise for proposals for cleaning the streets. Nothing has as yet been done under this ordinance. The streets have, during the whole of this year, been cleaned without contract, under the direction of the City Inspector and the various Street Inspectors of the several Wards of the City. The expenses have been about $290,000. The receipts for manure have been much less than was formerly received. The amount received this year was $7,000.

I call your attention to the large increase in the amount paid for cleaning the streets since 1840, and also to the decreased sums received for manure since that year. If the City has increased its limits of population, and thereby rendered a greater number of streets to be cleaned, so also must be the quantity of manure taken from them greatly increased; but it seems the receipts for the same are much below those of the year 1840.

I am of the opinion that by contracting with proper parties with sufficient sureties, and holding them to a strict accountability, that the streets could be thus cleaned, cheaper than by persons employed directly by the several Street Inspectors.

In my opinion, this department requires a reorganization, so as to make it more effective in regard to the several matters entrusted to its charge, especially with respect to the persons and the duties of those employed as Health Wardens in the several Wards. These persons should all be individuals thoroughly qualified to judge correctly in regard to the several matters respecting the public health, upon which, in the warm season, they have daily to act.

The management and supervision of the Markets are also placed, by the Charter, in the City Inspector's Department. These buildings, with the real estate occupied by them, are valued at about $1,200,000. Including the interest on the value of the property in use, they are an annual source of expense to the City. In several cities of the Union the public markets are a source of revenue instead of expense.

PUBLIC MARKETS.

I believe that the public markets owned by the City of New-York might, under a proper system, be also made to pay a large revenue. Some of them, no doubt, situated in remote localities, where business is very limited, could by no system be made to pay expenses.

These markets I would recommend to be abolished. Only those that can be made to yield a revenue equal to all expenses should be continued. As an evidence of the revenue that the markets, well located, may be made to return, under a proper system of collecting the same, it is only necessary to allude to the largely increased rents and fees received by the Collector of West Washington Market, appointed by the Mayor and Comptroller since the commencement of the proceedings by the State, as its lessees, in relation to this ground, the receipts being at least 25 per cent. more than under the former Collectors. In connection with this subject, I may allude to the suit which is now pending by the State and its lessees, against the City, in relation to the ground on which this market is located.

This property, which formerly existed as a slip opposite Washington Market, was gradually filling in for years, and, consequently, became unsuitable for occupancy by vessels. It was finally filled in by the Corporation part prior to the year 1844, part prior to the year 1848, and the residue prior to the year 1853, under ordinances or resolutions of the Common Council. The Corporation have always been in possession. The State, however, claiming title to the land thus made as being beyond the exterior limits of the city, leased the same, through the Commissioners of the Land Office, in April last, to two parties, at the rate of $5,000 a year rent, and a suit was soon after commenced by the State and its lessees, as plaintiffs, against the City, to obtain possession of the same. This suit is still pending, no final determination having yet been made, except that, on application of the plaintiffs in the suit, a Receiver has been appointed by the Supreme Court of all the rents collected from the persons occupying stands on the ground in dispute, and these rents and other fees are now being paid into his hands, and by him deposited in the United States Trust Company, as the amounts shall reach five thousand dollars, subject to the final decision of the cause.

The question involved in this controversy between the State and its lessees and the City may result in a protracted litigation. It must be evident, however, that the interests of the State ought not to be adverse to those of the City, and I therefore trust that some amicable adjustment of the matter may yet be made.

THE LOWBER JUDGMENT.

Final judgment has been entered against the City in the suit of ROBERT W. LOWBER for the property sold by him to the Corporation for market purposes on the East River, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets. Execution was issued on this latter judgment for the sum of about $228,000 damages, costs and interest, and the property belonging to the corporation in the City Hall, including the furniture in the public offices, as well as all the paintings in the Governor's rooms, chambers of both Boards, and Board of Supervisors, and other offices, were sold by the Sheriff in the month of October last. The Comptroller had refused to pay this judgment on the ground of there being no funds applicable to it. In this contingency, as the sale was pressed, it became necessary that the paintings and other personal property of the City, collected through a long series of years, should be preserved to its use.

Under these circumstances, the Comptroller and myself having exhausted every effort to resist what we deemed to be not only an unnecessary expenditure but an illegal claim, I deemed it my duty to save the property from sale. The same was bid in under my direction for the sum of $50,000, and is now held by myself and the City Chamberlain, ready to be surrendered to the Corporation on repayment of this sum, with the actual expenses thereon. In connection with this subject, I would recommend that application be made to the Legislature for the passage of an act exempting from sale by execution the personal property of the Corporation, unless there are funds applicable to the payment of the judgment, or until after the Legislature shall have authorized the same to be raised therefor.

In addition to the sale of the personal property of the Corporation, all the real estate, wharf and ferry property owned by the City was advertised under the execution in the Lowber judgment, and a considerable portion thereof was sold on the 24th of December last, most of it, if not the whole, at prices greatly below its actual value. Under the provisions of the law of the State in relation to the sale of real estate on executions under judgments, the sale of this property will not become absolute until after the expiration of twelve months.

Some provision must, however, be made for the redemption of the property, and I would recommend that the Legislature be asked to insert the amount required for the payment of this judgment, and the expenses on the same, in the annual tax levy for this year.

It is proper to state here that this judgment, as well as many others, resulted from the practice of authorizing purchases and contracts to be made where no anteecedent provision had been made for payment. Believing that such purchases and contracts are illegal, I am satisfied that it should be a sufficient defence to suits brought upon such contracts. So far as any action is concerned, I shall not approve any resolutions requiring the expenditure of public money, unless provision has been previously made for the payment of the same.

In connection with this subject I would state that, since I have been Mayor, over five hundred summonses, being the commencement of as many suits against the City for alleged services or work done and performed in its behalf, have been served upon me. They have been in all cases at once transmitted by me to the Counsel of the Corporation. The City has succeeded in successfully defending some of them, but in many cases judgments have been entered for various amounts. The costs in necessary disbursements alone in these cases have amounted to a large sum.

In my opinion some legislative action is required in relation to suits against the City, and I trust that you will early consider the subject with a view of applying for a law providing that before a suit can be commenced against the City, a demand upon the Comptroller shall be made for payment, and a reasonable time allowed for an examination of the claim, and an opportunity thus afforded of ascertaining the evidence bearing on the case in question.

THE CENTRAL PARK.

The improvements in laying out the Central Park have been progressing during the past year, but I have no official knowledge of the extent of the improvements. There have been issued, by virtue of the act authorizing the Park to be laid out, $645,000 in bonds, known as Central Park Improvement Bonds, and the Commissioners have been paid under ordinances of the Common Council, by the Comptroller, at various times, the total sum of $600,000, since the work of improvement was first commenced. The Park, when completed, will be the main feature of ornament of the City, as well as a source of recreation and health to its citizens. I may here add that the Common Council have no control whatever over the expenditure of the large sums used by the Commissioners, who are appointed by State authority, and are not in any way responsible to the Common Council or other authorities of the City.

Resolutions were passed by the last Common Council, which were returned without my approval, asking the Legislature to amend the act in relation to the Central Park, by extending its northern limits from One Hundred and Sixth to One Hundred and Tenth street, and by widening the Seventh Avenue to a width of 150 feet beyond the northern limits of the Park, and other improvements to the avenues surrounding it. I approve of the proposed addition of the section above One Hundred and Sixth street which forms a rocky slope, and could not be used for purposes of building, unless at great cost of grading, but which inclosed in the Park, would contribute to its ornament and completeness. This addition is, however, only desirable, but not actually necessary. And in view of the proportion of the expense of the same, which the Corporation may be called upon to pay, I would respectfully suggest that before the tract alluded to shall be taken, the Common Council shall first approve of the awards that may be made therefor. But the widening of the Seventh avenue would, in my opinion, make an unnecessary cost to the owners of the neighboring property, especially in view of the proposed addition to the Park, and would, in connection with the exit and entrance gates proposed by the Commissioners, tend to turn into the Park the numerous vehicles coming to the City from Westchester County and the upper sections of the Island, instead of following the avenues and streets laid out and regulated for business travel. The Park should, I believe, be exclusively devoted to the purposes of pleasure drives, rides and promenades, for which it was projected, and as a means of healthful recreation to our citizens, and not crowded with the ordinary business travel. Besides, the condemnation of any more land for public purposes would be at too great a sacrifice of the remaining property on the Island, when the large tract already inclosed and the addition proposed thereto are considered.

During the latter part of the past year two of the steam fire-engines ordered by the previous Common Council to be built for the use of the

FIRE DEPARTMENT,

have been completed and delivered to the City. A third one, presented to the City by the Fire Insurance Companies, will also be ready for delivery within a short time. The introduction of these engines has been the subject of much discussion, but is now generally approved by the Fire Department, and will no doubt increase its efficiency, especially if steam fire-engines of a smaller size shall be introduced. This I urgently recommend—smaller engines, as they have worked well in other cities.

The Fire Department is composed at present of fourteen engineers, and about three thousand five hundred and fifty other members. There are forty-eight engine companies, sixty hose companies, and fifteen hook and ladder companies. The engines and other apparatus are generally in good condition.

The expenses of this Department for 1858 were $60,000, and the estimate submitted for 1859 requires the sum of $70,000. There are other expenses which are not included in this item, which may be estimated at about $50,000.

The property in use by the Department, being real estate and houses on leased ground, is valued at $325,000, and the apparatus at about $75,000; the interest on which would amount annually, at six per cent., to $24,000—thus making the total annual cost of the Fire Department $144,000, besides the use of the water and the expense for keeping the hydrants in repair.

REGULATION OF UP-TOWN STREETS.

I recommended in my Annual Message of last year, in order to facilitate the regulation of the avenues and streets in the upper section of the City, as well as to save expense to the property-holders and encourage improvements on them, that all the streets above Forty-second-street and below One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street should be opened by one and the same proceeding. I stated that the cost of doing this would be small, and that, when done, the owners of property could open and work them at their own convenience, without waiting for the action of the City.

I would again bring this subject before the attention of the Common Council, and urge upon them its importance. The taxable property of the City would, I have no doubt, if this were done, be greatly increased, and buildings rapidly spring up where all is now apparent waste.

In order to better enable owners of property to regulate the streets in front of their respective lots, I would recommend that the Legislature be asked for the passage of a law permitting the fair valuation of the expense thus borne by owners to be allowed in any future assessment for similar improvements done to the same streets by the City.

The subject of the proper construction of

WHARVES FOR THE CITY,

not only sufficient for the present, but for the prospective commerce of the City, is worthy of your serious consideration. New-York depends for her prosperity and her growth upon her increasing commerce. Every facility should, therefore, be afforded by her authorities for its accommodation and for its protection. Our wharves are such as would disgrace any city with the least pretensions to commercial greatness. Some general system should at once be devised to make these structures more substantial and commodious.

Wharves built on iron piles have been strongly recommended; but whatever be the best material, I am well satisfied they should be of a more permanent and substantial character than those which now surround the City. In this respect I would suggest that the opinion of scientific and practical men as to the best material and plan of their construction be taken and acted upon promptly.

THE CITY HALL.

As is well known, a part of the City Hall was destroyed and damaged by fire in the month of September last, caused, as is now generally supposed, and which the evidence taken by the Committee of Investigation fully sustains, by the remains of smouldering fire-works left on the roof of the building, used at the celebration in commemoration of the laying of the Atlantic Cable. The Street Commissioner was directed by the Common Council to cause plans to be prepared for the repair or reconstruction of the part destroyed, which have not been carried into effect from the fact that no appropriation was applicable to the work.

I am of the opinion that the building should be restored to its former condition, without the addition of a full story for public offices, as little available room would be gained thereby, although a large additional expense would be required. The City has ample ground to build upon, and in the arrangement of its offices the convenience of the public should be consulted by making them easily accessible.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There are many other subjects which require your attention, but which the limits of this communication will not allow me to state as fully as I desire, and as their importance require. Among them may be noticed the swindling operations of those engaged in mock-auctions, ticket-selling, emigrant boarding-houses, policy and lottery tickets, and other nefarious business carried on extensively here, by which the poor and ignorant are robbed to a large extent.

These matters will, however, hereafter form the subject of a special message to your Honorable Body, with a view of obtaining legislative action to supply the defect of the present laws on these subjects.

I would also call your early attention to the subject of establishing suitable lines and grades for the avenues and streets in the extreme upper section of the Island, adapted to the natural surface of this part of the City, and also in relation to closing several of the parks in the upper part of the City, in view of the laying out and improvement of the Central Park.

In conclusion, I feel that it is due to the generous confidence which I have always experienced from my fellow-citizens, to explain why I have not been able to do more than has been achieved toward infusing order, economy and vigor into the administration of the Municipal Government. To complete the reforms the Mayoralty should in my opinion be invested with larger powers. The executive departments are not directly responsible to him, and without this responsibility unity and efficiency of action cannot be expected. It is not enough that the Mayor should have the nomination of the heads of departments on the expiration of the terms of office of the incumbents. If he is to be held to a proper responsibility for their action, he should have also the power of removal. In only one department of the City Government, the Street Department, have I had the appointment of its head, as yet, or the power to introduce reforms, however necessary; and I point to that Department in its present condition, with satisfaction. With the exception of the clerks in my office, and a few subordinate officers appointed directly by the Mayor, I have had no other opportunity to change the *personnel* of the City Government, and I cannot suspend or remove any head of bureaux or clerk therein, however unfit I may know him to be.

These subordinate places are filled properly enough by the heads of the Departments, but if the Municipal Government is to be efficiently administered, the Mayor must have not only the power of nominating heads of the Executive Departments, but the absolute power of removal. The public would then be able to hold him responsible for the conduct of affairs.

Under the provisions of the Charter giving to the Finance Department the "control of all the fiscal concerns of the Corporation," and of prescribing "the forms of keeping and rendering all City accounts," of collecting the taxes and all the revenues of the Corporation, (except assessments,) and of revising, auditing, and settling all accounts in which the City is concerned, as debtor or creditor, it is claimed that the Comptroller can pay any bill in his discretion, without the requisition or voucher of the head of the department in which the claim originates. In my opinion it is proper that the Comptroller and his subordinates alone, of all executive city officers, should hold office by a tenure independent of the Mayor, in order that there may be a check upon the expenditures made under the Mayor and his appointees. The finance department should not, however, pay any bills until they have been approved by the department having charge of the expenditures. The Mayor and his appointees should not be relieved of full responsibility, but it is well to have an independent department to credit and finally settle the accounts for expenditures made by them.

The Comptroller has properly the appointing of all the officers and clerks in the Department, and is in no way responsible to or under the supervision of the Mayor; but, in my opinion, a judicious system requires that the bureau for the collection of public moneys should not be in the Finance Department. All persons paying moneys to City officers should, however, be required to register such payments in the Finance Department, which would thus be enabled to detect at once any appropriation of public moneys by collecting officers. The Finance Department would then exercise the functions properly appertaining to it, and would be a check upon all the other Departments. When collections are made directly by the Finance Department, or bills audited by it without the previous action of other Departments, this salutary check of two independent Departments upon each other would, in my opinion, lead to salutary improvement in the collection and disbursement of the funds of the City.

The Street Department, at the time of my accession to office, appeared to be in inextricable confusion, and remained so until the Court of Appeals decided that the appointment made by the Mayor and Aldermen was legal. However, with great reluctance, and at my urgent solicitation, Mr. EDWARD COOPER consented to take and hold the office temporarily until order could be restored and the Department reorganized. The object has now been accomplished, and Mr. COOPER has retired, and I have had satisfaction in being able to state that this important Department is now reduced to a proper system, and is now under the direction of an engineer well qualified by education and character to discharge his onerous and varied duties.

In the City Inspector's department I have been powerless. I shall, however, be able at an early day to nominate for your approval as City Inspector a candidate with a single eye to his qualifications for the post, and I respectfully ask that you will second my efforts to secure clean streets and improve the sanitary condition of the City.

So far as the Police is concerned, the Mayor is merely *ex-officio* a member of a commission of seven to whom the management of this department is confided. He has a vote in the Board of Commissioners but no direct control over the Police-force. Even the small squad of men assigned to discharge the varied duties of the Mayor's office may be recalled at any moment, and thus the Chief Magistrate possesses Police powers only in name.

I trust therefore that the Legislature will clothe the Mayor with such powers as will enable him at least to hold the Executive officers to a strict accountability, and exercise a more effectual restraint on unwise and improvident measures.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

Before the reading of the Message was completed, Alderman SMITH moved that the further reading be dispensed with, and that the Message be printed in document form. Carried.

Aldermen STARR, BRADLEY and BOOLE were appointed a special Committee to consider the tax levy.

The Report of the Croton Aqueduct Board was laid over. A communication from the Street Commissioner, asking for appropriations for the expenses of the Street Department, was referred, and the Board adjourned to Thursday, 5 P. M.

The same deputy and clerks who served under the old Board are reappointed.

Board of Councilmen.

ELECTION OF CHARLES G. CORNELL PRESIDENT AND C. T. M'CLENACHAN CLERK—CONTESTED SEATS AND PROTESTS.

At 12 o'clock, yesterday, Mr. C. T. MCCLENACHAN, the Clerk of last year, called the Board to order. The roll of newly-elected members was then gone through with, the different gentlemen taking their seats in the following order:

Names of Councilmen.	Names of Councilmen
No. 1....McCarty.	No. 13....Ottarson.
No. 2....Bickford.	No. 14....Platt.
No. 3....Bulteel.	No. 15....Lent.
No. 4....Jones.	No. 16....Ross.
No. 5....Tipper.	No. 17....Darrow.
No. 6....Gilmore.	No. 18....Laimbeer, Jr.
No. 7....Van Tine.	No. 19....Decker.
No. 8....Rhodes.	No. 20....Babcock.
No. 9....Hall.	No. 21....Allen.
No. 10...Cornell.	No. 22....Townsend.
No. 11...McConnell.	No. 23....Valentine.
No. 12...Craft.	No. 24....Frear.

When Mr. FREAR's name was reached, Mr. OTTARSON objected to his taking his seat on the ground that he was not elected.

ABRAHAM LENT was then nominated as temporary Chairman by Mr. LAIMBEER.

It was moved that Mr. BULTEEL's name be substituted. The amendment was negatived by a vote of 12 to 12.

The question then recurred on Mr. LENT's nomination, which was rejected by a vote of 11 affirmative and 13 negative.

It was then moved that a ballot for President *pro tem.* be gone into. Councilmen RHODES and VALENTINE were appointed tellers, and the clerk proceeded to call the roll. When Mr. FREAR's name was reached, Mr. OTTARSON again objected to his name being called.

The Clerk said that until the Board should be organized he could do nothing but receive Mr. FREAR's certificate.

Twenty-four ballots were cast and the Clerk declared the result as follows:

Councilman BULTEEL..........13
Councilman LENT..........11

Mr. BULTEEL was declared elected President *pro tem.* He said that if he committed any errors they would be those of the head and not of the heart. He hoped that everything would be conducted in moderation.

It was moved by Mr. DARROW that the Board proceed to the election of a permanent President.

An adjournment until Thursday at 4 P. M. was moved by Mr. LAIMBEER and lost by a vote of 11 to 13.

The question recurred on the proceeding to the election of permanent President.

Mr. VAN TINE nominated CHAS. G. CORNELL.

Mr. LAIMBEER nominated FRANKLIN J. OTTARSON.

Before the result was declared, Alderman BOOLE appeared at the head of a Committee from the Board of which he is a member, and announced that they were ready to receive any communication the Councilmen might choose to send.

Mr. BULTEEL answered that they would reply by Committee in a few moments.

The result of the first ballot was then announced as follows:

CHARLES G. CORNELL..........13
FRANKLIN J. OTTARSON..........11

Mr. CORNELL was declared elected, and Messrs. DECKER and CRAFT were appointed a Committee to conduct him to the Chair.

He addressed the Board as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN: I return you my thanks for this manifestation of your partiality and confidence in selecting me to preside over your deliberations for the coming year. I shall endeavor at all times to decide fairly and impartially upon all questions that may arise. I also trust that in presiding over your deliberations that I may have the support of every member of this body, in order that good feeling and harmony may characterize all our actions for the coming year.

Gentlemen of the Board of Councilmen, your duties are now about commencing, and I trust that you will perform them with that zeal and ability that I know is possessed by the members of this Board. Important questions will come before you in which the interests of the whole City are involved. It will be your duty to endeavor to legislate in such a manner that the Common Council of 1859 will be remembered as one comprising as much ability and integrity and as capable of properly attending to the public necessities as any one that has preceded. I again thank you, gentlemen, for the honor you have conferred upon me.

It was then moved that the Board proceed to the election of Clerk for the ensuing year.

Mr. MCCARTY nominated CHARLES T. MCCLENACHAN, and Councilman VALENTINE, WALTER S. PINKNEY. Twenty-four ballots were cast, of which Mr. MCCLENACHAN received 13. He was declared elected.

NICHOLAS M. SLIDELL was elected Sergeant-at-Arms by acclamation.

Mr. OTTARSON attempted to call up his protest, but President CORNELL refused to entertain it at that time.

Councilmen BULTEEL, BICKFORD and LENT were appointed a Committee to wait upon the Mayor and inform him of the completion of the organization of the Board.

Councilmen MCCONNELL, HALL and FREAR were appointed to wait upon the Aldermen. In a few moments the Committee returned, and the Chairman announced that they had waited upon the Board of Aldermen and informed them of the organization of the Board of Councilmen. Councilman BULTEEL also announced that they had waited upon the Mayor, who stated that he would communicate with them in five minutes, and requested, meantime, that they would remain in session.

The reports were received and the Committees discharged.

The election of Doorkeeper was then proceeded with. Roderick T. Entwistle and Wm. Carland being nominated.

Mr. Entwistle received 13 votes of the 24 cast, and was declared elected.

Councilman OTTARSON presented the following protest, which was read by the Deputy Clerk.

To the Board of Councilmen of the City and County of New-York:

I protest against proceeding to organize this Board further, until after the question of the members elect to this Board is settled so far as the election of Alexander Frear is concerned. I claim the right to a seat in this Board by election in his room and stead, and claim that he has no right to the seat assigned him.

JAS. G. MCADAMS, Twentieth Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1859.

Councilman RHODES moved that the protest be referred to a Special Committee.

Councilman OTTARSON said that by courtesy the making of that motion belonged to him, but that he would interpose no objection, as the reference was just what he desired.

Councilman RHODES' motion was carried.

Mr. MCCLENACHAN made the following appointments:

John A. Towle, Deputy-Clerk.
James Little, Assistant-Clerk.
John E. Greene, Messenger.
Condy R. Harper, Assistant-Messenger.

President CORNELL announced as a Committee to consider Mr. MCADAMS' protest, Councilmen RHODES, BICKFORD and LAIMBEER.

The Mayor's Message was received, and a thousand copies ordered to be printed in document form.

Councilman LAIMBEER said that, with reference to the remark by the President that he would not appoint Committees for this Board before its next meeting, he had a request to make. Whatever position should be assigned him on these Committees, he would ask not to be associated with a person in the Board named WM. H. VALENTINE. [Loud applause, with hisses.]

The President called Mr. LAIMBEER to order.

An adjournment to Monday next, at 5 P. M., was then moved and carried.

Decisions of the Court of Appeals—December Term.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus.

Judgments affirmed with costs: People *vs* McCumber; Vickers *vs.* Blydenberg; Betts *vs.* Hoyt; Watson *vs.* Mayor of Albany; Snyder *vs.* Mayor of Albany, two causes; Bliven *vs.* Mayor of Albany, two causes; Spencer *vs.* Ballou; Bodine *vs.* Moore; Bartle *vs.* Gilman; Hamilton *vs.* Taylor; Allen *vs.* Williams; Whinfield *vs.* Vincent; Rooney *vs.* Second Avenue Railroad; Walrath *vs.* Redfield; Lemon *vs.* Trull; Secor *vs.* Pell; Watson *vs.* Fitzsimmons; Plumb *vs.* Catskill Mutual Insurance Company; Wheaton *vs.* Gates; Bowen *vs.* New-York Central Railroad Company; Steves *vs.* Syracuse and Oswego Railroad Company; Methodist Episcopal Church *vs.* Barker, et al.; Brewsters *vs.* Baker; Birdsall *vs.* Smith; Clark *vs.* Owen; Hunt *vs.* City of Utica; Potter *vs.* Hearald; Amenn *vs.* Crosby; Sacketts Harbor Bank Company *vs.* Codd; Benson *vs.* Carpenter, with $100 damages; Day *vs.* Roth, with 5 per cent. damages; Wright *vs.* Baldwin, with 5 per cent. damages; Avery *vs.* Lyon, with 10 per cent. damages; Greer *vs.* Pignolet, with 10 per cent. damages; Stillwell *vs.* Hurlburt, with 10 per cent. damages; Clifford *vs.* Blodgett, with 10 per cent. damages; Stoddard *vs.* Warner, with 10 per cent. damages; Baker *vs.* Caulkins, with 10 per cent. damages; Patterson *vs.* Richards, with 10 per cent. damages; Cook *vs.* Litchfield, with 10 per cent. damages; Fisk *vs.* Carmichael with 10 per cent. damages.

Judgment reversed with new trial ordered—People *vs.* Ruloff.

Judgment reversed with new trial ordered, cost to abide event—Yale *vs.* Dederer; Lockwood *vs.* Thorn; Guernsey *vs.* Village of Norwich; Skinion *vs.* Kelly; Du Pey *vs.* Singer; Hoe *vs.* Sanborn; Buck *vs.* Burke; Suydam *vs.* Barber; Westcott *vs.* Thompson; Nicoll *vs.* Michael; Chaffer *vs.* Cattaraugus Mutual Insurance Company; Brown *vs.* the same; Campbell *vs.* Rawdon; Boldt *vs.* New-York Central Railroad Company; Lakeman *vs.* Grinnell; Button *vs.* Hudson River Railroad Company.

Judgment final against plaintiff, with costs—Hoyt *vs.* Sheldon.

Judgment reversed and judgment for defendant, with costs—Farnham *vs.* Gates.

Appeal dismissed with costs—People *ex rel.* Green *vs.* Del Vecchio.

Judgment of General and Special Term reversed and remitted for new reference according to Judge Denio—United States Trust Company *vs.* United States Fire Insurance Company, and twenty other causes with the same plaintiffs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ONLY ARTICLE
UNRIVALLED IN MARKET,
WITH IMMENSE
HOME AND EUROPEAN
DEMAND.

The reason why, is, that by Nature's own process it restores the natural color permanently after the hair becomes gray; supplies the natural fluids, and thus makes it grow on bald heads, removes all dandruff, itching and heat from the scalp, quiets and tones up the nerves, and thus cures all nervous headache, and may be relied on to cure all diseases of the scalp and hair; it will stop and keep it from falling off; makes it soft, glossy, healthy and beautiful, and if used by the young two or three times a week, it will never fall or become gray; then, reader, read the following and judge for yourselves:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1858.

Messrs. O. J. WOOD & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: Having heard a good deal about Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, and my hair being quite gray, I made up my mind to lay aside the prejudices which I, in common with a great many persons, had against all manner of patent medicines, and a short time ago I commenced using your article, to test it for myself.

The result has been so very satisfactory that I am very glad I did so, and in justice to you, as well as for the encouragement of others who may be as gray as I was, but having my prejudice without my reasons for setting it aside, are unwilling to give your restorative a trial till they have further proof, and the best proof being ocular demonstration, I write you this letter, which you may show to any such, and also direct them to me for further proof, who am in and out of the New-York Wire-Railing Establishment every day.

My hair is now its natural color and much improved in appearance every way, being glossier and thicker and much more healthy looking. I am, yours respectfully,

HENRY JENKINS,
Corner Columbia and Carroll sts., Brooklyn.

LIVINGSTON, Ala., Feb. 14, 1858.

PROF. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Your Hair Restorative has done much good in this part of the country. My hair has been slightly diminishing for several years, caused, I suppose, from a slight burn when I was quite an infant. I have been using your Hair Restorative for six weeks and I find that I have a fine head of hair now growing after having used all other remedies known, to no effect. I think it the most valuable remedy now extant, and advise all who are afflicted that way to use your remedy. You can publish this if you think proper. Yours, &c.,

S. W. MIDDLETON.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1857.

PROF. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The front and also the back part of my head almost lost its covering—was in fact BALD. I have used but two half-pint bottles of your Restorative, and now the top of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think from my own personal recommendation, I can induce many others to try it.

Yours, respectfully, D. R. THOMAS, M. D.,
No. 464 Vine-st.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great Wire-Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers.

JELLIES FOR HOLIDAY TABLES.

PETER COOPER'S
REFINED
SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS.
A PRIME ARTICLE,
very extensively used for
CALVES' FOOT JELLY,
BLANC MANGE, TABLE AND WINE JELLIES,
and for
JELLIFYING PRESERVES.

The Shred, with directions for using, is put up in small packages for family use, and is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists throughout the United States.

PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.

J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 38 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraphic Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars, inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 18 Wall-st.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—BULLARD'S LOW-pressure Ventilating Steam Heater, suited to all kinds of buildings cheap and simple of construction, economical of fuel, safe beyond any contingency, *and therefore the only steam heater before the public adapted to general use.* Can be seen in operation at BOYNTON'S Warming and Ventilating establishment, No. 285 Canal-st., sixty feet east of Broadway.

PARTIES, WEDDINGS, DINNERS, EVENing entertainments, &c., furnished with China, silver, glass, confectionery, game, music, cooks, waiters, &c., either in City or country. All orders by post or otherwise attended to with dispatch. Terms very reasonable. PETER H. STEVENS, No. 207 Wooster-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts.

SOUTH AMERICAN SHEEP OF PERU—Wool measuring 24 inches in length, in tubes laying over the body; the greatest curiosity of the sheep kind. To be raffled for at the Washington Hotel, 4th-av., corner of 27th-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 4, for $100. Chances, $1 each. To be seen at the hotel at any time, and to be raffled for at 8 o'clock in the evening.

RED AND WHITE ASH COAL.—PURE Peach Orchard, genuine Lehigh and Broad Mountain, prepared in the best order; also, Liverpool Orrel and English Cannel, all at lowest market rates.

HENRY REEVE.
Corner Canal and Centre and Jane and West sts.

SOAP-STONE FROM THE MIDDLEFIELD QUARRIES, in lots to suit, either in the rough block or sawed into slabs, or otherwise manufactured. Descriptive Catalogues sent by mail, on application to JOSEPH P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York; or JONATHAN CHILD, West Worthington, Mass.

A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The Youth's Chemical Cabinet, containing Apparatus and Chemicals, with instructions to perform upwards of 160 interesting CHEMICAL EXPERIMENTS. Price $5. For sale by JOHN FYFE, 116 John-st.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE DAILY TIMES, from Jan. 1, 1857, to date, every number complete, neatly folded, and in good order for binding. Price $15. Address S. F., Box No. 3,345 Post-office.

LADY'S SADDLE WANTED.—ANY PERSON having one in good order, which has been used, may find a purchaser by addressing a note to Mr. ALEXANDER, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A SMALL SLOOP, SUITABLE FOR the oyster trade; about 19 tons burden. For further particulars inquire or address JOSEPH NASH, Westport, Conn.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 20 to 40 gallons.

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

PEWS FOR SALE.—TWO OF THE MOST DEsirable in the New Brick Church, corner of Fifth-av. and Thirty-seventh-st., the Rev. Dr. G. Spring Pastor. Prices, $1,500 and $1,300. Address Box No. 655 P. O.

BIRDS FOR SALE.—A FINE LOT OF LONG-breed Canaries, at No. 79 West 43d-st.

MEDICAL.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.

NO. 562 BROADWAY.

CASES AND CURES.

P.—HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC PILE SPECIFIC,

For the cure of Piles or Hemorrhoids, blind or bleeding, internal or external. Piles! What is it? How cured?

Thousands of persons have Piles—suffer for years with the disease—yet few know what it is, or how it is cured. Every case of Piles, whether manifested in the form of external tumors, frequent bleedings, or in violent itching and irritation, depends essentially upon *congestion of the abdominal venous circulation.* This produces the engorgement, dilation of the veins, formation of tumors, hemorrhages, pain and suffering; and the disease can only be fundamentally cured by medicines which, taken internally, relieve this abdominal venous congestion. Hence ointments, washes, and even injections, are so ineffectual.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC PILE SPECIFIC—A simple sugar-pill, taken two or three times per day, cures the disease by curing the condition upon which the disease depends. Hundreds have been cured by it, even of the most obstinate cases. All will be promptly benefited by it.

CASES AND CURES.

1. A clergyman of the Baptist Church, well known in Illinois, writing to us, says: "I have been for some time seriously afflicted with Bleeding Piles, and have regarded my case as a severe one—at one time, indeed, hopeless—but I have used your medicine, (Pile Specific,) and am cured. I have no doubt you are laying the world under great and lasting obligation."

2. A lady sends us the following: "I have been quite afflicted for several years past with Hemorrhoids, or Piles—have tried homœopathic remedies previously, but without success. A few weeks since I commenced taking your Specific for that complaint, and felt almost immediate relief. After taking six or eight of the Pills, the cure seemed to be wholly effected. At all events, I have not been so entirely free from it the same length of time for several years."

3. A gentleman in Ontario County had been subject to Piles for twelve or fifteen years. They were extremely painful, often bleeding profusely. He obtained and commenced taking the Pile Specific, one pill morning and night. After having taken less than one box the patient declares himself entirely well.

4. A gentleman of 50 years, well and favorably known at Delhi, Delaware County, N. Y., had been a martyr to the Piles for 20 years. Sometimes from excessive hemorrhage, pain and suffering, he was reduced to the verge of the grave. For years he had dragged out a miserable existence, a confirmed invalid, disqualified for any business, and life almost a burden. It is needless to add that he had tried all sorts of remedies from all sorts of doctors to little purpose. He consulted me two years ago, and I recommended our Pile Specific, with occasionally a Dyspepsia Pill. From this he began to improve, and since has never had a serious turn of Piles. From the first month up to a year past, he had occasionally symptoms of his old complaint, but a few doses of the Pile Pills would disperse it all, and for more than a year past he has been entirely well of the Piles. A more brilliant cure is scarcely to be found in the annals of medicine.

5. James H. Porter, of Amityville, N. Y., writes: One case of piles, of over twelve years standing, was very much relieved within one week, with every prospect of a permanent cure by the use of your Pile Pills alone.

6 PILES AND DYSPEPSIA.—A young gentleman had been for some months afflicted with Piles. They were internal, very painful, and bleeding at every stool. His stomach was also very weak, food lying like a load, and frequently rising in his mouth, sour or bitter, distress after eating, flatulence and costive bowels. He procured, after trying other remedies with only temporary effect, a box of our Homœopathic Dyspepsia Pills. This he did in opposition to the advice of his homœopathic physician, who told him that "the Pills were a humbug," &c. He, however, found himself relieved from the first dose, and in the course of four or five weeks considered himself well of all his ailments, having used no other medicine.

7. PILES.—Several very interesting cases of cure of this disease were related to one of our agents recently. One man, who had been subject to it for many years, was entirely cured by using four boxes, and our agent at Kanona, N. Y., writes that they are the only remedy which has ever done good in this place.

Price of Pile Specific, 50 cents per box.

C.—HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC CATARRH SPECIFIC.

FOR CHRONIC CATARRH OF LONG STANDING, ACUTE CATARRH, OR COLD IN THE HEAD, FREQUENT DISCHARGE FROM THE NOSE, SNEEZING, ACUTE CHERYZA.

This class of diseases, as is well known, is of very frequent, nay almost universal prevalence, and the chronic forms are especially obstinate. Ordinary remedies are of very little service in effecting a cure, nor is the boasted inhalation any better.

This simple remedy, on taking a Sugar Pill morning and night, promptly cures the slighter cases, and its persevering use has not failed to relieve the worst forms of Chronic Catarrh, even when so advanced as to have lost in a great degree the sense of smell.

CHRONIC CATARRH.—A clergyman in a neighboring village had suffered for many years from an obstinate Catarrh, which had resisted all attempts for a cure. The obstruction and discharge from the nose was constant, destroying both taste and smell; and at times even interfering, from the change of voice, with his public ministrations. Almost in despair, he commenced the use of our Catarrah Specific, and after the use of only a few pills—one every night—found himself improved; and ere he had used an entire box, could consider himself entirely well.

CATARRH.—A clergyman, aged 42, had long suffered with catarrh; which had not only been a source of annoyance, but began to excite uneasiness in regard to its effects upon his general health. There was a frequent and sometimes profuse discharge from his head, frequent sneezing, and an almost entire loss of smell. He procured a box of our Specific Catarrah Pills and was entirely cured, even to a return of his sense of smell, in the course of a few weeks.

Price of single boxes—50 cents.

No. 13.—CROUP PILLS.

For Croup of Children or Adults, Hoarse Croup Cough, Oppressed, Wheezing Respiration, &c.; used both as a preventive and cure.

The control of this dangerous disease by Homœopathic Medicine is well known. Yet no other Homœopathic remedy is so simple or efficient as this. Given at the outbreak of the disease, it cuts it short, and saves a severe or dangerous illness. Often a single pill given dry or dissolved in water, and given in repeated doses, has perfectly cured the disease in a few hours. No family should be without it. It is also a valuable remedy for asthmatic difficulty of breathing.

CROUP.—In a wealthy and flourishing village in Western New-York, a short time since, a child of between two and three years of age was taken with a severe turn of Croup. But a day or two previous, a neighbor's child was similarly taken, and, under Allopathic treatment, died. Fortunately, the parents of the child now taken, were in favor of Homœopathy, and had provided themselves with a case of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC MEDICINES. The child was severely attacked. Speedy relief must be obtained, or the greatest danger would ensue. The symptoms were difficult breathing, high fever, and hoarse cough, (as usual in this stage.) But what was to be done? A mother's feelings at this juncture can be more easily imagined than described. She was an intelligent lady, and it was certain that her best convictions would be followed. She resorted to her case of Specific remedies. With the Fever pills the child was thrown into a gentle perspiration. Then with the Croup pills the patient was in a few hours placed entirely out of danger, and subsequently fully recovered. But for the Specific remedies *on hand* who can tell what the result would have been? No family should be without them.

A lady writing to her sister in this vicinity says: "A few days ago we were very much frightened in regard to our Willie. He woke in the night with a terrible hoarse and violent cough, and was so distressed for breath that for a time we feared he would not live till morning. His fever became very high, and he seemed in most imminent danger, but, thanks to Dr. Humphreys' medicines, we had a box of Croup Pills, and commenced giving them according to directions, and in a couple of hours he was quite relieved, and by morning entirely out of danger. We were the more anxious because a near neighbor had just lost a little boy from a similar attack of croup."

A gentleman from Oriskany says, alluding to his former anxiety in regard to Croup: "I now lie down at night in comparative quiet. If my child wakes at night with a hoarse, croupy cough, as is not unusual, or breathes heavy and hard, I at once give him one of Dr. Humphreys' CROUP PILLS, and cover him up warm, and by morning the danger has vanished, only the next day I keep him in, and guard against taking a chill."

JAUNDICE.—A gentleman of forty was attacked as follows: Yellow color of the skin and eyes, bitter bilious taste in the mouth, severe headache, tenderness in the pit of the stomach, risings of flatus in the mouth, costive bowels, drowsiness, and a general prostration of the system. A Dyspepsia Pill taken three times per day removed the entire derangement in less than a week, and fully restored him to health.

BILIOUS CONDITION.—A gentleman of forty-five, spare, of good constitution, had what he termed a bilious attack, with the following symptoms; Tongue somewhat coated bad taste in the mouth, little appetite, obstructed bowels, yellow tinted skin, with general feeling of prostration and sickness, a condition which often precedes fever or other grave diseases. A box of HUMPHREYS' DYSPEPSIA PILLS one pill three times per day, speedily removed every trace of the affection.

Dr. F. HUMPHREYS may be consulted daily, at his office, No. 562 Broadway, on all diseases of the human system, from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Patients may also consult him by letter, sending a full and intimate history of the case symptoms, &c., and the medicines will be returned by letter.

PRESCRIBING BY LETTER.—Persons at a distance who wish to place themselves under the professional care or to seek advice of Professor HUMPHREYS, can do so by letter. Write out all the particulars of the case, as fully as possible. (better write too much than too little,) and, inclosing the fee, direct to Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 Broadway, New-York. The medicine and directions will be returned without further charge.

Usual fee is $1. First consultations in ordinary cases $2.

PRICES.

Full set, 20 large vials in Morocco Case and Book	$5 00
Full set, 20 large vials in Plain Case and Book	4 00
Case of 15 numbered boxes and Book	2 00
Case of any 6 numbered boxes and Book	1 00
Single numbered boxes, with directions	25
Single lettered boxes, with directions	50
Large plantation or physician's case, 1 & 2 oz. vials	15 00

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL.

Look over the list; make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charge.

No family should be without these invaluable curatives. They are the only remedies perfectly adapted for domestic and private use. With them the parent is armed and prepared against the first approach of disease, and can meet it at the threshold and keep it at bay. A trifle of medicine rightly directed in the first hours of disease, perfectly cures that which by delay can only be relieved by long and tedious hours of suffering, if at all. With these at hand, you are not obliged to await the coming of that often distant as well as expensive luxury, a doctor; nor to be drugged, or poisoned, or blistered, or bled, but may yourself administer the simple specific, and restore the ruddy current of life again to health and joy. There cannot only no injury arise in any case from their use, but the general influence upon the constitution, beyond all question is most beneficial.

AGENTS WANTED.

We desire an active efficient agent, for the sale of our remedies, in every town or community in the United States. Address HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

MEDICAL.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.

NO. 562 BROADWAY.

CASES AND CURES.

COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS AND SORE THROATS,

In their various shades and diversified characters are so frequent, and so often lay the foundation of incurable disease, that no person who has a proper regard for his health should be without a remedy for them. Almost all cases of consumption will be found to have commenced with what appeared to be a slight cold, to which cough, and afterwards pain and emaciation, with night sweat and hectic fever were added at a later stage. And all such cases were, at least for a considerable period, fully within the reach of a remedy as simple and as efficacious as the Cough Pills.

In our changeable climate a cold, in most families, is a matter of almost daily occurrence among its members; and, with some persons, there is a constant predisposition to take cold from the slightest exposure, showing an extremely irritable condition of the mucous membrane of the air passages, a condition which is always alarming, and the proper subject of treatment. If such persons will follow a few plain rules, they may soon destroy this peculiar liability to take cold. Let such people use mostly, only water, or weak tea or chocolate for drink; usually take a glass or half a glass of cold water, on going to bed; and if a male, suffer the beard to grow under the chin and over the throat, and take one of the Cough Pills every night, on going to bed, and they will ere long, be entirely rid of colds.

COUGHS AND COLDS.—A gentleman, a public lecturer, took a severe cold the latter part of last month, while traveling and lecturing in Northern Pennsylvania, though addressing public audiences every evening, yet in two days, by the aid of the Specific, he was entirely recovered, and enabled to pursue his calling without inconvenience. No public speaker should be without them.

BAD COLD.—A married lady of 40 had taken a violent cold, which settled on her lungs, causing severe cough, pain in the side, and considerable fever and hoarseness. Such colds were usually very lasting and troublesome, but by taking the Specific Cough Pills four times per day, in three days she was entirely well.

COUGH AND BRONCHITIS.—A young man of 22 had a cough and hoarseness for fifteen months. During cold weather his voice was lost so as only to speak in whispers; pain induced on coughing; cough dry, or raising only a trifle in the morning; quite feeble and emaciated. Had taken several medicines with but little or no benefit. He commenced with the Cough Pills—one pill three times per day, and soon found himself improving, his cough milder and softer, hoarseness passed of, strength and appetite improved, and in a few weeks was entirely well, having taken no other medicine.

A gentleman of 30, strong and robust, took a severe cold, attended with pain and soreness in the chest, frequent cough, without expectoration, soreness in all the bones, and general prostration. The Cough Pills—1 pill three times per day—entirely cured him in three days.

Coughs, Colds, Influenza and Hoarseness find no better remedy than the Specific Cough Pills. Take these as directed, avoid exposure, damp feet, coffee and all excesses, and your cold will soon be well.

BRONCHITIS AND COUGH.—R. H. Graham, Esq., of Moline, Ill., says: "I know well the value of your Cough Pills, having used them last Winter at Albany. They helped me the most of anything I ever used, and I consider them invaluable."

CHRONIC COUGH AND THREATENED CONSUMPTION.—A married gentleman, aged thirty-three, had suffered from a cough for six months, to such an extent as justly to excite the most serious apprehensions on the part of his friends. His cough was frequent, attended with pain in his side shortness of breath, loss of flesh, pale sunken face, and at times fever. All the remedies he had tried had not availed to meet his case, or even relieve his cough. He took one box of Cough Pills without experiencing but moderate relief, and on consulting Prof. Humphreys, was advised to use the Fever Pills in alternation with the Cough Pills. He did so, taking three or four pills per day, and found immediate relief, and in three weeks, considered himself entirely well, having regained his strength and vigor, and being free from his cough.

NO. 9—HEADACHE PILLS.

For Headaches of all sorts, Sick Headache with Nausea and Vomiting, &c.; for Vertigo, Fullness, Heat and Swimming of the Head, Vanishing of Sight, Numbness, &c.

No one, subject to this distressing affection, should hesitate to give this medicine a trial. Hundreds of cases have been permanently cured by it. It often averts the attack entirely, and destroys the predisposition to a return, when properly followed up.

CASES AND CURES.

HEADACHE.—A lady of 30 years had been subject to Headache from childhood. The paroxysms came on every week or ten days, with violent pain in the head, of blindness, pain increasing until severe nausea and vomiting ensued. She commenced using the Headache Pills with prompt relief, and by continuing their use the attack became less frequent and severe, until she has become entirely free.

HEADACHE.—A lady of 29, tall and spare, had been subject to distressing attacks of headache, returning at irregular periods, but also always coming on during the monthly periods. It would then continue with great violence during the entire period, beginning on one side, over the eye, and by degrees changing to the other—a boring pain, as if a gimblet or nail were forced into the brain. During the attack she could not eat, sleep or sit up, with occasional turns of vomiting. The scalp was sensitive, and even the pillow seemed too hard. She received the HEADACHE PILLS, to take one pill per day until the menses or pain disappeared, and then to dissolve one pill in water, (half glass,) and take a spoonful evrey hour until relieved. To her astonishment the next period passed without the usual pain in her head, she was able to sit up and continue her usual avocation, sewing during the entire period, a circumstance without precedent during the past ten years.

HEADACHE PILLS.—A gentleman of 51 had been subject to headache from childhood, violent pain in forehead, causing him to hold the head; intolerance of light and noise; uneasiness and trembling from the intense pain, nausea and vomiting. The attacks recurred frequently, and often continued a day or two. All old school remedies were of no avail. The Headache Pills afforded prompt relief from the first, and under their use the attacks have almost entirely disappeared. For no consideration would he do without them.

NO. 10.—DYSPEPSIA PILLS.

For Weak Stomach, Liver Complaint, Heart Burn, Spitting up of Food, Flatulence, Coated Tongue, Bad Taste, Loss of Appetite, Costive Bowels, Bilious Complaints, Kidney Complaints, Sore Mouth of Nursing Women, Vomiting and Morning Sickness of Pregnant Females, &c.

A multitude in every community suffer from these and kindred evils, against which the usual remedies at best only palliate, while in most cases they aggravate and even render them incurable. A trial even of a single Pill, in any of the above cases, will satisfy the most incredulous of its great value.

As a Dinner Pill, to relieve the inconveniences from heavy, rich or unsuitable food, or any derangements from such cause, this remedy is infallible.

CASES AND CURES

DYSPEPSIA OR WEAK STOMACH, CASE 1.—A young woman of 19 had Dyspepsia for two years, attended with a severe pain in the pit of the stomach, coming on during eating, or as soon as food reached the stomach, and continuing through the period of digestion. The pain was severe and aching, sometimes extending to the shoulders; less if he ate very digestible food, and proportionably more violent as his food was less carefully selected. It was also worse during warm weather. The bowels were very costive—stools hard and dry. Allopathic medicines only made him worse, and the prescriptions of a very regular Homœpathe failed to help him. He commenced taking the Dyspepsia Pills, one pill three times per day, with prompt relief. In little more than a week this pain of two years' standing had disappeared, and in a month more his bowels had become perfectly regular and he was entirely well.

2. A young lady of 26 had been troubled with indigestion for several months so as to render great care necessary in the selection of her food. After eating, the stomach became acid, and rising in her mouth with water, and an unpleasant, heavy, load-like sensation in her stomach, continuing for some hours, frequent headaches, bowels constipated, and a depressed mental condition. She commenced taking the Dyspepsia Pills, one, morning and night, and in less than a week almost every symptom of her disease had vanished, and she felt like a new being.

3. A gentleman somewhat advanced in years, strong, robust constitution, had lately been a good deal affected with indigestion, weak stomach, coated tongue, bad taste in the mouth, and attended with a peculiar vertigo and whirling in the head, so much so as to render his riding in a carriage or even mounting an eminence quite dangerous. After trying several things ineffectually, he fell upon the Dyspepsia Pills, which afforded prompt relief. A pill every night and morning worked like a charm, relieving all his vertigo and other unpleasant symptoms.

4. PILES AND DYSPEPSIA.—A young gentleman had been for some months afflicted with Piles. They were internal, very painful, and bleeding at every stool. His stomach was also very weak, food lying like a load, and frequently rising in his mouth, sour or bitter, distress after eating, flatulence and costive bowels. He procured, after trying other remedies with only temporary effect, a box of our *Homœopathic Dyspepsia Pills.* This he did in opposition to the advice of his Homœopathic physician, who told him that "the *Pills* were a humbug," &c. He, however, found himself relieved, from the first dose, and, in the course of four or five weeks, considered himself pretty well of all his ailments, having used no other medicine.

5. DYSPEPSIA AND HEADACHE.—A stout man, 50 years of age, had suffered several years from Dyspepsia and weak stomach. He had almost constant headache with sense of fullness in the head and stomach. Food soon became acid and rose in the mouth in acid eructations; feeling of fullness and repletion in the stomach; bad taste in the mouth; coated tongue; poor appetite, with a general debility, prostration and depression of spirits. The Dyspepsia Pills, No. 10, cured him entirely in the course of a few weeks, taking only one pill morning and night.

6. WEAK STOMACH.—A gentleman, aged 55, had for some years been troubled with a weak stomach to such a degree as to require great carefulness in the selection of food, as all rich or heavy food, pastry or pies, were seen to occasion pain and distress. Acids, and all kinds of fruit, even apples, could not be eaten without subsequent suffering. He commenced the use of the Dyspepsia Pills, one every night and morning, with evident improvement and soon found himself able to use most kinds of food with impunity, and even to eat two or three apples per day without inconvenience.

7. Mr. ———, aged 35, had been afflicted with weak stomach for fifteen years; often attended with pain in the stomach faintness and sense of goneness, frequent attacks of vertigo, and inclination to fall on turning quickly. There is always distress after eating, bad taste in the mouth in the morning, and frequent turns of nausea, with faintness, headache in the forehead, extending to the back of the neck, with roaring and throbbing in the head. He commenced taking the DYSPEPSIA PILLS, and was entirely relieved after the second day.

8. A man, aged 45, had been ill for two years with dyspepsia, weakness of stomach, and sore mouth. All kinds of food, even the lightest, disagreed with him, producing a sensation of fullness, heaviness and repletion, acid taste, and frequent risings in the mouth. The bowels were obstinately constipated, and there was frequent difficulty in urination; the tongue thickly coated with fur, yellowish in the centre, sore around the edges, with painful ulcerations on the checks and at the corners of the mouth. This condition had no doubt been aggravated by some nostrums which he had been taking at the suggestion of a friend.

9. STOMATACA OR NURSING SORE MOUTH.—A lady, aged 35, having an infant 8 weeks old, had been harassed since its birth with an obstinate canker sore mouth. She became extremely feeble and pale, her appetite poor, and food often distressing her after eating, while her mouth was extremely sensitive with painful heat and burning. Several ulcers formed along the edge of the tongue and on the inside of the lips and cheeks, which were violently painful and burning on taking food or any acid substance into the mouth. She commenced taking the Dyspepsia Pills, one or two dissolved in water, of which she took a large spoonful four times per day. She experienced prompt relief, and in two weeks was entirely well.

He commenced taking the Dyspepsia Pills, morning, noon and night, and soon found his stomach improved in its tone, taking food with less inconvenience; bowels became more regular, tongue cleared and ulcers healed up. In a few weeks he was entirely cured, having taken no other medicine.

MEDICAL.

As it is the duty of every man to do all the good he can, and of every physician to cure whatever of human disease, remove whatever of human suffering, and prolong whatever of human life, he may; so it is my duty to give the results of my studies, investigations and experience to the public, in the manner best calculated to reach the largest number, and effect the greatest possible amount of good.—HUMPHREYS.

Humphreys'
SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES,
FOR DOMESTIC AND PRIVATE USE,

Stand confessedly at the head of remedial means for the use of the people. They are alike removed from the poisonous, dangerous and repulsive doses of quackery, or old-school practice, the inconvenience of water-cure, or the intricate and perplexing obscurities of the usual Homœopathic books and medicines. Consisting of simple specifics for the various diseases to which they are related; put up in the form of simple sugar pellets; and prepared of ingredients neither dangerous nor disgusting, they form at once the ready resource of the parent or nurse, and are the comfort of the complaining or invalid.

They possess these positive advantages. They are harmless; no injury can arise from their use. They are simple: you always know what to take, and how to take it. They are convenient; you can give the proper Sugar Pill at a moment's warning, without hesitation or delay. They are efficient; in thousands of cases disease is arrested at once, and the mite cures at the moment what the pound could not afterwards have relieved.

LIST OF SPECIFIC REMEDIES.

No. 1. *Fever Pills*—For Fever, Congestion, and Inflammation of all kinds.
No. 2. *Worm Pills*—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, and Wetting the Bed.
No. 3. *Baby's Pills*—For Colic, Crying, Teething, and Wakefulness.
No. 4. *Diarrhœa Pills*—For Diarrhœa, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaint.
No. 5. *Dysentery Pills*—For Colic, Griping, Dysentery or Bloody Flux.
No. 6. *Cholera Pills*—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.
No. 7. *Cough Pills*—For Coughs, Colds Hoarseness, Influenza and Sore Throat.
No. 8. *Tooth-ache Pills*—For Tooth-ache, Face-ache, and Neuralgia.
No. 9. *Head-ache Pills*—For Head-ache, Vertigo, Heat and Fullness of the Head.
No. 10. *Dyspepsia Pills*—For Weak and Deranged Stomachs, Constipation and Liver Complaint.
No. 11. *For Female Irregularities*—Scanty, Painful or Suppressed Periods.
No. 12. *Female Pills*—For Leucorrhœa, Profuse Menses and Bearing Down.
No. 13. *Croup Pills*—For Croup Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing.
No. 14. *Salt Rheum Pills*—For Erysipelas, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face.
No. 15. *Rheumatic Pills*—For Pain, Lameness or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Loins or Limbs.
A.—For Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, old mismanaged Agues.
P.—For Piles, Blind or Bleeding, Internal or External.
O.—For Sore, Weak or Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids; Failing, Weak or Blurred Sight.
C.—For Catarrh, of long standing or recent, either with obstruction or profuse discharge.
W. C.—For Whooping-Cough, abating its violence and shortening its course.

In acute diseases—such as Fevers, Inflammations, Diarrhœas, Dysentery, Croup, Rheumatism, and such eruptive diseases as Scarlet Fever, Measles and Erysipelas—the advantage of giving the proper remedies promptly is obvious, and in all such cases the specifics act like a charm. The entire disease is often arrested at once, and in all cases the violence of the attack is moderated, the disease shortened and rendered less dangerous. Even should a physician afterwards have to be called, he will take the case at decided advantage from the previous treatment.

Coughs and Colds, which are of such frequent occurrence, and which so often lay the foundation of diseased lungs, bronchitis, and consumption, may all be at once cured by the Fever and Cough Pills.

In all chronic diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint, Piles, Female Debility and Irregularities, old Headache, Sore or Weak Eyes, Catarrh, Salt Rheum, and other old eruptions, the case has specifics whose proper application will afford a cure in almost every instance. Often the cure of a single chronic difficulty, such as Dyspepsia, Piles, or Catarrh, Headache, or Female Weakness, has more than paid for the case ten times over.

Can a private person, unacquainted with medicine, use these specifics to advantage? Unquestionably. The remedies were designed to meet just such a case and supply such a want. Thousands are using them in every part of the country with unvarying success.

REMEMBER.—That thousands of the most gifted and intelligent minds in this country and Europe have long since given in their adherence to Homœopathy, and employ it exclusively in all cases of disease for themselves and families.

REMEMBER.—That these Specifics are entirely harmless in all instances and in all cases. Babies use them, children use them, the aged, infirm or invalid use them without danger and with benefit.

REMEMBER.—That not only in long standing old complaints, but in recent and violent diseases of the most dangerous character Homœopathy has proved its superiority to any other system in repeated trials.

REMEMBER.—That Homœopathy is sustained not from its theories and doctrines, but from its daily and hourly success in curing the sick, and arresting disease.

REMEMBER.—That it is the little ills that lead to great ones, and it is little ailments that, neglected, lead to grave and serious diseases.

REMEMBER.—That you may have it in your power promptly and pleasantly to arrest such complaints at the beginning, and thus prevent grave diseases.

REMEMBER.—That this system saves you the struggling, forcing, and deception, used to get other medicines taken by children, always injurious—often dangerous.

REMEMBER.—That the evil results of such struggles generally more than overbalances all the good that may be done by the medicine thus given.

REMEMBER.—That Humphreys' system of Homœopathic Specifics, divests the private practice of the system of all perplexity and intricacy, so that every body may use them with advantage.

REMEMBER.—That the cure of a single chronic ailment, such as Piles, Catarrh, Headache, or Salt Rheum, will more than ten times pay for the cost of a full case.

REMEMBER.—That two or five dollars invested in a case of Specific Remedies, will return many times its value to you every year, in freedom from anxiety, prevention of disease, and absolute relief.

REMEMBER.—That you have an agency at the next post or express office, and may at any time inclose your money in a letter for just what you want, and will secure it by next mail or express, free of charge.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

With a single remark we offer these letters and commendations from the people to the notice of our readers. These letters have come to us from the several sources indicated ENTIRELY UNSOLICITED. No man has been asked for his commendation or indorsement, but because these persons, among thousands of others, have seen and experienced the good effects of these remedies they thus speak. And who shall be believed? One, or many, who know from positive experience whereof they affirm and whereunto they testify, or one who has no knowledge upon the subject, and yet has the presumption to deny what he knows nothing about. The best witnesses are those WHO KNOW WHEREOF THEY AFFIRM AND TESTIFY UNBIASED BY INTEREST.

James H. Porter, Amityville, L. I., writes:

AMITYVILLE, June 5, 1858.

DR. HUMPHREYS—*Dear Sir:* I should be doing violence to my own feelings, as well as injustice to the community, did I withhold from you the great cures which your Specific Remedies are performing in this community. I have only had the agency of your valuable preparations a few days, and yet, within the last ten days, I have cured three very bad cases of dysentery, each cured within twelve hours of commencing to take the remedies; in fact, the benefits were perceptible within one hour after commencing to use the medicine; and, so prompt and thorough was the cure, that the persons hardly believed their own feelings. One very bad case of Cough, of four months' standing, was entirely cured in a few days, and there has been no return whatever. Also, one case of Piles, of over twelve years' standing, was very much relieved within one week, by simply taking your Pile Specific, with every prospect of permanent cure.

Our people are beginning to realize the difference between the drugging and sickness of the old system, and the taking of your little sugar pills and prompt restoration to health. Please send me copies of your recent Journal, &c. Very respectfully,

JAMES H. PORTER.

Mrs. H. E. Walker, No. 42 Silver-st., Boston, writes:

DR. HUMPHREYS—*Dear Sir:* I have now used your medicines in my family for about four years, and with the blessing of God have carried my children, three in number, through the Measles, Mumps, Chicken-pox, Whooping-cough, and my youngest the Scarlet Fever, without ever having a physician in my house. I have also given your Specific Remedies to my friends in many instances, and have always been gratified with prompt and satisfactory results. I think if your remedies could be obtained in Boston large quantities of them could be sold, as there are many who would make use of them at once.

Very respectfully, Mrs. HELEN E. WALKER.

From C. D. Mead.

OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y., July 20, 1858.

DR. HUMPHREYS: Your medicines are giving increased satisfaction to those who have used them most, and who know most about them. There are three cases of which I wish specially to speak, as follows:

Neuralgia.—Mr. A. B. J., of this place, was attacked one year ago this Spring with this distressing complaint in his head, face and teeth, together with a diseased stomach, so as to unfit him for labor for several weeks, and was, during much of the time, confined to his bed. By taking less than one box of NEURALGIA PILLS and a few of your DYSPEPSIA PILLS, he was entirely cured in a very short time, and has had no return since.

Piles.—A middle-aged woman in this place, who has been afflicted with Piles for some time, and who failed of being cured by a physician who is called skilful in this complaint, was cured in a very short time by taking less than one box of your invaluable PILE PILLS.

Another.—Mr. R. B., of this place, who last Fall was cured of an inveterate cough and cold, which threatened to end in a quick consumption, by the COUGH PILLS, had been suffering for a few weeks past severely with blind Piles, and was induced by me to try your PILE PILLS. His son told me, last First Day, that he experienced entire relief in forty-eight hours, to his complete astonishment and delight. I could fill a sheet and more, in giving instances of the success of these remedies in cases of Coughs, Colds, Croup, Worms, Dyspepsia, Fever and similar diseases. Thine truly, C. D. MEAD.

From N. HUNTINGTON, Rochester, N. Y.

From J. W. Peckham, Eastern Washington Co., N. Y.

DR. HUMPHREYS: Your Specific Remedies are favorably known and used by many families in this vicinity. I obtained a case by mail last Summer, and have used them in my family with the most decisive and happy results. Mrs. Peckham says she "can give Dr. Humphreys a certificate." I am one of the early friends of Homœopathy, having employed that class of physicians in my family for the past 15 years. I keep a case on hand, as prepared by our physician, and also a "Domestic Homœopathic Practice," of the most approved kind, but often find it, as you say, "difficult and doubtful in selecting remedies." Your system obviates all this.

From Dr. F. W. Allen, Brooklyn, Penn.

Your medicines are giving good satisfaction wherever they are used according to the directions laid down in your Manual. I consider them, from my own personal observation and experience, to be the best series of medicines now in use; and I can say, from many repeated experiments, that they are not only convenient, but prompt, active, and certain in their results.

BLOOMINGTON, N. J., Oct. 28, 1858.

DR. HUMPHREYS—*Dear Sir:* I purchased a case of your medicines about six months ago, and am very much pleased with the effect produced in several cases of different diseases.

I would not take $20 for my case if I could not procure another. Receive this testimonial with my best wishes for your success, and the success of your valuable remedies. Yours, &c., C. M. PARKS.

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POLITICAL.

FOURTH CONGREGATIONAL DISTRICT.—Democratic Union nomination for Congress, to fill vacancy, THOMAS J. BARR.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

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All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washton, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands; embracing a complete digest of events in America and Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued TO-MORROW MORNING, in ample time for the steamship *Illinois*, which sails for Aspinwall at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Mail closes at the Post-Office at 1 o'clock.

Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy.

Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—MARRIED RAKE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—LADY OF LYONS—PERFECTION—MY OVERCOAT.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—HELEN LOVITT—MAZEPPA—MAGIC BARREL.

BOWERY THEATRE—CAPTAIN KYD—PO-CA-HON-TAS—TWO BUZZARDS.

BROADWAY THEATRE—SANDS, NATHAN'S & CO.'S TROUPE OF AMERICAN, FRENCH AND GERMAN ARTISTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—ZAVISTOWSKI'S JUVENILE BALLET AND PANTOMIMIC TROUPE.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—BANVARD'S DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—PANORAMA OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Asia*, hence for Liverpool on Wednesday, Jan. 5, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 8 A. M. of that day.

The Mails for the Isthmus, and for the Pacific Coast and Islands, by the *Illinois*, hence for Aspinwall to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 2 P. M., will close at the New-York Post-Office at 1 P. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The R. M. steamship *America* arrived at Boston from Halifax last night. Her mails will reach this City about 5 o'clock this afternoon.

Congress will reassemble to-day, after a recess of ten days, and we may look for a busy season at the National Capitol for some time to come. The numerous important matters awaiting legislation, it is to be hoped, will be no more neglected, though the advent of Senator DOUGLAS may have a tendency to distract the Congressional mind somewhat from strictly legislative business.

Lord LYONS, it seems, is to be the successor of Lord NAPIER at Washington, as had been already announced. The blunder of announcing that Lord ABERCROMBIE was the coming Minister, arose from the circumstance that Sir RALPH ABERCROMBIE, now Lord DUMFERMLINE, had retired from the Hague, and would be succeeded by Lord NAPIER. Lord LYONS is expected here in February.

The fillibuster leaders in Washington are very much chagrined at the untoward result of the voyage of the *Susan*. They are not so much disheartened, however, at the wreck of their vessel and the return of their men, as at the fact that it has been the means of prematurely disclosing their plans—though they profess still to hope that other vessels have succeeded in reaching Omoa, the port of debarkation, with a sufficient number of men to carry out the original intention of crossing the country to Leon. Meantime, Lord NAPIER has received dispatches from Mobile, announcing the arrival there of the British war-steamer *Basilisk*, with the shipwrecked fillibusters on board, though the Administration has not yet been notified of the fact.

The new State Legislature will convene to-day at the State Capital, at 11 o'clock, and the Message of Governor MORGAN will be delivered immediately after the organization. No difficulty is to be anticipated in the choice of a Speaker, although, in consequence of the action of the Republicans yesterday, in calling a caucus without including the Americans elected on the Union ticket, the latter express a determination not to take part with them in the organization. The Republican caucus nominated DEWITT LITTLEJOHN for Speaker, and WILLIAM RICHARDSON for Clerk. The Union Americans nominated CHAUNCEY BOUGHTON for Speaker, and DAVID WILSON for Clerk.

Governor KING has declined the compliment of a public dinner, tendered him by leading citizens of Albany on his retirement from office, private engagements requiring him to leave the Capital immediately.

Our advices from Vera Cruz are to Dec. 22, being an amplification of what we have previously received by telegraph. Various rumors have been received from the capital, none at all substantiated. Among them is the statement that MIRAMON had been defeated near Guadalajara by DEGOLLADO. It is also said that the Zuloagists were preparing for flight from the City of Mexico, the clergy having refused to contribute further to the support of that faction, and a triumvirate was talked of. Our City of Mexico correspondence to the 20th of December, however, as well as that of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, states that Guadalajara had been retaken by the Government, on the 15th, after an attack of one day, though all the advantages of superior force, good position, entrenchments, and artillery were on the side of the Liberals. It is difficult at present to get at the exact truth. A large amount of silver bullion had been found in the quarters recently occupied by Mr. FORSYTH. It was supposed to be the property of Señor LOPERENA, the *protegè* of the Minister, though alleged by Mr. FORSYTH'S enemies to be the proceeds of the robbery of the Cathedral of Morelia. Dr. SAUNTOY, who left the city in the retinue of Mr. FORSYTH, having returned, had been arrested, but was subsequently released. The *Progreso* speaks with great satisfaction of the message of Mr. BUCHANAN, but with regard to its references to a Territorial occupation, expresses its disbelief that the Senate of the United States can be brought to sanction such a measure.

The Overland California Mail, from San Francisco on the 6th of December, arrived at St. Louis on Saturday night, having been 26 days on the road. There is no additional news of importance.

News from Santa Fé, New-Mexico, to the 13th of December, has been received, which confirms the previous reports of the willingness of the Navajo Indians to keep the peace. They are represented to be making all the restitution in their power.

Utah news to the 26th of November has been received. The story to the effect that BRIGHAM YOUNG had been summoned by the U. S. District Court to answer to the charge of falsely imprisoning Gentiles, is pronounced untrue. The weather is represented to be very severe, the snow in the mountains being quite deep. A great number of Sioux Indians were encamped on the Platte River, who were preparing to make war on the Pawnees, in conjunction with the Cheyennes. Gold is reported to have been discovered on the banks of a small lake near Ash Hollow, ninety dollars worth of which was collected in a short time, including one nugget, the value of which was twenty-two dollars.

The Convention of Agriculturists, called by the Commissioner of Patents, assembled at the Patent-Office yesterday. MARSHALL P. WILDER was chosen President, and BEN PERLEY POORE, Secretary. There was quite a large representation, which is expected to be increased to-day. The first day's business was principally preliminary.

In the case of the *Wanderer*, at Savannah, on Thursday, Dec. 30, the U. S. Commissioner decided that the words "coastwise transportation" in the Act of Congress relating to the Slave-trade, did not embrace inland transportation, but declined to instruct a witness that he could answer questions without criminating himself. Testimony was then taken; Captain CHRISTIE of the steamer *Lamar* testifying that he was engaged in transporting the negroes from Jekyl Island to a point fourteen miles above Savannah, on the South Carolina side, and that Capt. DICKENSON and Capt. THOMAS BURKE were the white men engaged in the direction of the affair.

A new movement in the Dudley Observatory difficulty was made yesterday. The Trustees, in the absence of Dr. GOULD, took possession of the building, heretofore held against them by the late Scientific Council, and the officers appointed by the Trustees are now in possession.

The Committee appointed by the citizens of Philadelphia to escort Senator DOUGLAS to that city, were introduced to him, yesterday, at the Everett House. Addresses were made by the Chairmen both of the New-York and Philadelphia Committees, and to these the Senator made brief and appropriate responses. A large company escorted the Senator to the steamer, and saw him depart.

General HOUSTON, in consequence of pressing duties at Washington, has been obliged to decline the hospitalities of the City tendered him by the Common Council. He left yesterday, for the Federal Capital.

Both Boards of the Common Council reorganized at noon yesterday. Alderman McSPEDON was chosen President of the Aldermen on the first ballot and DAVID T. VALENTINE was reëlected Clerk. The Sergeant-at-Arms, Deputy-Clerk and Assistants of the old Board of Aldermen will serve under the new organization. After receiving the Mayor's Message two or three papers were laid over or referred, and the Board adjourned. Alderman CLANCY, the County Clerk, has resigned his seat in the Board. By the defection from the Republicans of one of the newly elected Councilmen, CHARLES G. CORNELL was yesterday chosen President of the Board for the ensuing year by 13 votes against 11 for Mr. OTTARSON. C. T. McCLENACHAN, was reëlected Clerk. He reappointed as his Deputy and Assistants the same persons who filled the respective offices last year. After the reception of the Mayor's Message the Board adjourned until Monday.

The newly-elected District-Attorney, Mr. NELSON J. WATERBURY, took his place, yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, and conducted, on the part of the people, the trials of the day. The charge of the Court to the Grand Jury was not delivered, a quorum of that body not being in attendance. BRYAN FEENEY was convicted of a felonious assault on PATRICK CONNOLLY, and sentenced to nine years and six months in the State Prison. WILLIAM REED, convicted of burglary in the third degree, was sentenced to four years and six months. No other cases of importance were tried, except that of WILLIAM OWENS, for forgery, which resulted in an acquittal.

A heavy fall of snow set in last evening, commencing about 7 o'clock, and continuing until midnight.

CANGEMI was taken, on Saturday, to the State Prison. Before leaving the City Prison, in which he has been confined for nineteen months, and where he has received every possible attention from the Warden of his corridor, he bade farewell to that gentleman in terms of obscenity not often heard even within the Tombs. So much for his professing not to understand the English language.

A German about thirty years of age, who called himself Count MARCOSSKI, was yesterday lodged in the Tombs on a charge of swindling. He had evidently made preparations for doing an extensive business. A large number of forged letters of credit from prominent European bankers, were found upon his person, besides a large number of letters of introduction from distinguished personages in the Old World, to well-known gentlemen of this City, who would probably have suffered from him, but for his arrest.

HENRY SAUNDERS, a youngster about 20 years of age, was arrested here yesterday by some Detective Police Officers from Philadelphia, and carried back to that city for trial. He is accused of having murdered a boy in Philadelphia, and of having committed highway robbery and other crimes in that city.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer met yesterday *pro formâ*, when the gentlemen summoned as a Grand Jury were dismissed for the term, and the Petit Jury ordered to appear on Monday next.

The Coroner's Inquest in Jersey City, in the case of JOHN BREUSINGHAM, who died from injuries received at the Olive House in this City, at the hands of a ship-runner named GEORGE CARTER, was concluded yesterday. The Jury rendered a verdict against CARTER, who was thereupon committed to Hudson County Jail, his bail having surrendered him on the finding of the Coroner's Jury.

The General Markets, yesterday, opened more firmly for Cotton and Flour. Each article was in demand. Grain, Groceries and Provisions were not remarkably active. A limited business was transacted in Naval Stores, Oils, Tobacco and Freights.

Presidential Schemes.

The canvas for the Presidency, early as it opens, is already brisk. In every party strenuous efforts are made to secure the nomination of special personal or sectional favorites. The Democratic Party is greatly divided,—more so probably than it has been at any time since 1848. As it is in possession of power, it would seem naturally to have superior chances of victory on that account:—but every one feels this to be rather an embarrassment than a help. Mr. BUCHANAN has shown an alacrity at sinking which astonishes even his oldest friends. He always had a fair reputation for imbecility,—but not one in twenty of those who knew him best, believed him capable of what he has since achieved in this direction. No ordinary man could possibly have dissipated in so short a time so splendid a political future as that which he inherited two years ago. The Administration support is likely to damage the unhappy victim upon whom it may fall. Yet it may aid other causes in thwarting the will of the Democratic Party. Mr. BUCHANAN will undoubtedly hope for a renomination:—but he could not get the votes of one in ten of his own officeholders, if they should happen to be members of the Convention. Senator HUNTER will probably be the Administration candidate,—and his known ability and conservatism will give him strong support, especially in the Southern States. But Gov. WISE will dispute Virginia with him, and may prevent his nomination, though he can scarcely hope to secure his own. Gov. WISE has said and done too many ultra things on the Slavery question, and is generally of too spasmodic and pyrotechnic a temperament to inspire confidence in the masses of the Northern Democracy.

The rumor has been circulated that DOUGLAS intends to publish a letter withdrawing his name as a Presidential candidate. We see no reason for believing that he is likely to do anything of the kind. He could not do it without indelicacy, or without throwing away advantages of position which may give him influence he will need. If the Administration succeeds in defeating his reëlection to the Senate, by bribing members of the Illinois Legislature, it will be very difficult, if not impossible, to prevent his nomination either by the whole party, or by the Northern portion of it. In any event he will unquestionably be a very strong candidate in the Charleston Convention. His Southern tour has, doubtless, shown him that there is a very strong conservative feeling on the subject of Slavery among Southern men,—that Mr. BUCHANAN'S tergiversations on the Kansas question have won him a good deal more distrust than respect,—and that the whole South is now inclined to follow the lead of JEFFERSON DAVIS and Colonel SPRATT. The fact that his speeches—the same in Memphis and New-Orleans as in Chicago and New-York,—were received with equal favor and commanded equal assent, shows the existence of a more national feeling in the Southern States than they generally have credit for. The active leaders and wire-pullers of the party at the South, especially as they are represented at Washington, will, undoubtedly, be against him:—but as, according to present appearances, he will have the strong support of the North and West, it is by no means impossible that he may command even a *two-thirds* vote in the Charleston Convention,—especially if STEPHENS, of Georgia, should be acceptable to the Northern Democrats for the Vice-Presidency. Very much, however, will depend upon his course at Washington during the present Winter. His action there is much more important to him than his reëlection in Illinois.

In the Republican ranks there is even greater difference of opinion in regard to a candidate. The instinct of the party is to nominate Gov. SEWARD, not only as the ablest and most conspicuous statesman of the party, but as its best representative, and the man who has done the most to build it up. In this State the feeling in his favor promises to be nearly unanimous. The principal obstacle grows out of the distinct and strongly pronounced hostility of the Americans, who cast 60,000 votes in this State last November, and whose ruling *sentiment* is much stronger than their numbers both in this State and elsewhere. The great mass of this party is invincibly hostile to Gov. SEWARD, and also, though possibly in a less degree, to Gov. CHASE, his Western competitor. There is a movement on their part, of which the apparent object is to bring forward Senator CRITTENDEN, but which probably means something else, as the dominant sentiment of the party is favorable to Young America. Gov. BANKS is a favorite with them, and if he lived out of New-England would undoubtedly be strongly pressed for the nomination.

But a new Republican movement is just announced, which may command attention. It is to make Col. FREMONT again the candidate, putting upon the ticket with him some live Southern or Southwestern man, like BLAIR, of Missouri, who has ability, political courage, and the advantage of living in a Slave State. As a general thing, a candidate who has been defeated once is not a favorite for a second run,—unless he has extraordinary abilities or political position. FREMONT'S large vote in 1856, however, may supply the place of these requisites. But at present the proclivity of the party is to nominate some representative man,—some one whose life gives a guarantee for his opinions and his action; and we have very little doubt that, just at present, at all events, Mr. SEWARD would command the votes of a decided majority of the Republican Party. What changes a year may bring about can only be conjectured:—they are quite as likely to be in his favor as against him.

The Mayor's Message.

The Message of Mayor TIEMANN to the Common Council, which we publish in full, is a very long document, but let none of that long-suffering class known as Tax-payers neglect to give it an attentive reading on account of its length. Though long, it contains no extraneous matter, nor a superfluous sentence. It is as compactly written as possible, and contains an immense amount of information of special value to every inhabitant of this City. Mayor WOOD held very peculiar notions in respect to what a Mayor's message should contain, and he used to divert attention from the affairs of the City by introducing into his annual Message, long dissertations on the subject of Free Trade, the Fortifications of the Harbor, and other matters with which the Common Council had no more business than with the internal arrangements of the President's household. But Mayor TIEMANN deals with the legitimate subjects of his message with most praiseworthy directness, and enters at once upon that topic which would necessarily engross the first thoughts of the Chief Magistrate of the City—the expenditures of the Common Council. And most people will be startled to learn that after all that has been said about the reckless prodigality, jobbing, and extravagance of the Common Council during the past five years, that the increased expenditure under the control of that body has been very small indeed—only eighteen per cent. Mayor TIEMANN cannot be suspected of a desire to apologize for any of the enormities of the Common Council; but he is altogether right in showing the people of the City to whom they are indebted for the fearful increase of their burden of taxation. The increase in the expenditures of the Police Department since 1853 has been 47 per cent.; in the Almshouse Department, 82 per cent.; for Schools, 103 per cent.; to which are added the cost of the Central Park and the State taxes, making the increase of taxation for purposes over which the Common Council have no control, 162 per cent.; while the increase in the cost of the City Government, over which the Common Council have any authority, has not been greater than the natural growth of the City demanded. From a very clear statement of the funded debt, and the sinking fund, the financial affairs of the City appear to be in a very sound condition, and if the annual outlays are large the resources of the City are also large, and no difficulties are to be apprehended from a depreciation of the public credit. The balance sheet of the public ledger presents a very satisfactory array of figures. The Mayor recommends a change of the fiscal year of the City to correspond with that of the General Government, so that it shall commence on the 1st of July instead of the 1st of January. He thinks that some better, more efficient and economical plan for cleaning the streets than has yet been adopted should be devised, but suggests no method himself. In relation to the public markets he recommends that all that do not yield sufficient revenue to keep them in order, should be abolished. A very sensible proposition. These anomalous establishments, it seems, taken together, do not pay the cost of maintaining them; yet they are valued at $1,200,000, and the principal ones are located in parts of the City where property commands the highest rents. We do not see why the Mayor should recommend the sale of a part of this property, instead of the whole, or rather that any of them should be "abolished" and not all; for if they are public conveniences, and their existence could not be defended on any other ground, the fact of their not being remunerative to the Government is no argument in favor of their discontinuance. In relation to the wharves and docks, the Mayor makes some very sensible suggestions, points out the disgraceful condition of most of the public landing places, and recommends that they shall be reconstructed under the direction of competent scientific engineers. There is no subject that demands attention more than this, for the prosperity of the City depends in a great measure upon it. Mayor TIEMANN is the first of our chief magistrates who has evinced a proper regard for this matter since the time of Mayor CLARK. He also makes a very sensible recommendation in reference to the restoration of the City Hall. He is opposed to the plan of adding another story, which would involve a very great expense and be of very doubtful convenience; he proposes that the Hall shall be restored to the condition it was in before the conflagration of last August.

The only Department of the City over which the Mayor has had control, during the past year, has been that of Streets, and it is there that the most important changes have taken place, and where the most promising reforms have been effected. But the City Inspector's office will now be under his control, to a certain extent, and he will have the responsibility of nominating a new head for that most important Department. We only hope he will be as fortunate, or as discriminating, there as he has been in the Street Department.

The Message, on the whole, is a very commendable document; it deserves the special study of every one who is interested in the Government of this great Metropolis; from the array of facts which it presents, a very comprehensive idea may be formed of the condition of our municipal affairs, and the causes of the disorders from which we suffer.

The Wreck of the Susan.

The fillibusters as fillibusters, are, it must be confessed, by no means fortunate men, but as common pirates and outlaws, they are the luckiest dogs we ever heard of. Their fillibustering has never gone well. Hard knocks, bad fare, sickness, and repulses attended their first campaign in Nicaragua. The fortune of war was all against them. But then, in their character of United States criminals, they have so far enjoyed an immunity from the ordinary perils of law-breakers, such as is rarely to be met with. In WALKER'S first expedition, after a series of brilliant victories, and in spite of the universal sympathy of the whole population of Nicaragua, that gentleman, and the remnant of his forces, found himself, owing to circumstances over which he had no control, cooped up in Rivas subsisting on mule flesh, and within six days, more or less, of hanging. At this critical juncture, when any other cut-throat would have had to surrender at discretion and meet his fate as best he might, the United States forces intervene, carry him and his adherents off in national and even British vessels, and, in spite of his insolence and general unmannerly behavior, land the whole party safe, and, barring damaged digestions, sound in their native country. If SYLVANUS COBB, Jr., had deigned to write a fillibustering story for the New-York *Ledger*, and had pitched on such an unpromising subject as WALKER for a hero, and had put him finally in such a fix as that in which the "gray-eyed man of destiny" found himself on this occasion, and got him out of it in the same way in which WALKER got out, neither COBB'S reputation as a romancer, nor even the high standing of the *Ledger* itself, would have saved the tale from the charge of gross improbability.

The third act of this curious performance is, if possible, still more outrageous in its unlikelihood. WALKER openly violates the Neutrality laws, enlists men to wage war against a friendly power, puts to sea after a fraud on the Custom-house, and duly invades foreign territory. Any other person in this position would assuredly have been looked upon as in possession of the very poorest prospects; but the United States does not leave even her scamps to their fate in this way. Commodore PAULDING once more carries back the hero and his dupes to peace and plenty; and then the Federal officials, by way, no doubt, of enlivening the dullness which soldiers generally feel in "piping times of peace," got up "garrison theatricals" at New-Orleans, and gave a representation of a charming piece called the "Fillibuster's Trial," in which General WALKER appeared as the prisoner.

After a few months' interval the General goes to sea again; defies the United States authorities, sails without papers, and carries off a Lieutenant of the Federal Navy as a hostage for the good behavior of the public. Insolence like this, one would think, will surely bring down vengeance and misfortune. It certainly would in a novel. But truth, as has been remarked tolerably often, is stranger than fiction. The *Susan* is wrecked on a coral reef; but the crew, instead of going to the bottom, are actually picked off by the British—of all people in the world—and once more tenderly, carefully, politely carried back to the United States. Once at home, one would naturally expect that, in the ordinary course of things, the whole party would take to the woods, in order to avoid the police. Nothing of the kind. By the last accounts they were parading the streets of Mobile with music and banners. SYLVANUS COBB, Jr., has evidently been hitherto too tame and prosaic in his plots. Let him give the reins to his imagination.

More Work for the Ladies.

The Mount Vernon Association will have more work ready to their fair hands as soon as they shall have finally bought Mr. JOHN A. WASHINGTON out of the sight and hearing of his disgusted fellow-countrymen. Let them not, therefore, spare to add Radway's Ready Relief of $25,000, just offered by that enterprising Æsculapius, to the ten thousand already paid by the prosperous publisher of the *Ledger*. They will need all the funds they can collect, and we who frowned on the notion of taxing our New-Year's visits may at last be brought to submit to sterner and more searching expedients at the behest of patriotism and beauty. Perhaps the omnibus proprietors might be induced to issue tickets for their stages, at six cents each, the odd cent on every quarter's worth purchased going to the Mount Vernon Fund. This would save us all some trouble in the making of change, and unless we happened to hand up the wrong ticket to the wrong driver would be a real mitigation of the miseries of Broadway travel. Something, at all events, must be done or prepared. For Mr. JOHN HANCOCK, of Boston, the nephew of that illustrious premier baron of our American Magna Charta, the first signer of the Declaration of Independence, and great fountain of Democracy, has just died in the Tri-mountain city, leaving the ancient mansion-house on Beacon-street with its quaint gables, and high-perched dignity of aspect, at the mercy of chance and a much dispersed posterity. Precisely who inherits this precious remnant of our Revolutionary world we do not know; but we believe there can be little doubt that the name of HANCOCK is verging fast to extinction in the direct line. Envious modern buildings elbow the venerable walls which have given shelter at one or another time to all that is most illustrious in our Revolutionary history. Heedless young Boston in pegtops and crinoline flaunts by the neglected terraces and beneath the old-fashioned balcony of the haughtiest of Republicans. And we should not be surprised to learn that the death of the late possessor is to be followed by the immediate sale of his property, and that again by the conversion of the "old Hancock house" into an approved "swell-front palace," such as our provincial friends at the Eastward delight to dwell in. And this, of course, must not be. The ladies must rescue the home of HANCOCK even as they are rescuing the home of WASHINGTON. If Virginia is too poor to buy and save from profanation the one, Massachusetts certainly is not rich enough to protect and preserve the other. Still Virginia ought to do for Massachusetts as much as Massachusetts has been doing for her,—and it would be a very fraternal thing for HENRY A. WISE to prepare as careful an eulogy upon HANCOCK as EDWARD EVERETT has bestowed upon WASHINGTON. While the Pericles of Boston traverses the South with his praises of the greatest son of the Old Dominion, the Demosthenes of Richmond should go through the North sounding the trumpet of the most conspicuous candidate offered by New-England to the gibbet of Ministerial tyranny.

A MOVEMENT IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.—A large number of the citizens of the New-Haven (Conn.) District have invited Ex-Senator BALDWIN to permit his name to be presented as a candidate for Congress. An outcry is raised against the movement, in some quarters, on the ground that it interferes with the regular mode of making nominations by Conventions. So much the better. This indeed should be one of its chief recommendations, for we shall never have any prospect of a deliverance from the corruptions and imbecilities of our political system, until the entire machinery of caucuses, primary meetings, and nominating conventions is broken up. It is by the use of this machinery that weak men are put in positions for which they are utterly unqualified, and that corrupt men obtain the power to fatten themselves upon the public plunder. As long as the present system holds, popular elections are mainly a farce. The actual choice of rulers is made, not by the people and at the ballot-boxes, but in these private assemblies, unknown to the law and open to every kind of chicanery and intrigue. In large cities especially the evil has become so intolerable as to be universally recognized; and in the country districts, although it is less conspicuous, it is becoming quite as general and as productive of bad results.

The only remedy lies in precisely such action as has been taken in New-Haven. Let the people take the matter into their own hands. If they select able, experienced men of eminent qualifications for public place, their choice will be ratified at the ballot-box. No better selection could have been made to begin with than that of Gov BALDWIN, and the result in his case will show whether the people of his district are ready to take the management of their own affairs, or whether they still prefer the labor-saving tyranny of the caucus system.

IMPLIED TRUTHS.—Any man who enriches the language with a new phrase for an old fact deserves the commendations of the Press, at least, and of the Bar. It was only a Judge, we believe, who objected to Webster's Dictionary, with its thirty thousand new words, being put into the hands of a certain eloquent advocate.

Let us, then, thank the Washington *Union* for arming us with a new and graceful circumlocution for something so familiar as the earliest invention of the "Father of Lies." When the schooner *Susan* sailed from Mobile with her pirates, their banjos and their brandy, the *Union*, speaking with authority, assumed the startled notion that "upon the vigilance of our officers in the Gulf the peace of the world might depend," since the arrest of the *Susan* by any foreign cruiser would at once provoke a war. This statement the *Union* now informs us meant nothing at all, but was merely an "implied truth," the President having perfectly made up his mind that the whole crew of the *Susan* were to be regarded as *filii melius*, natives of No Man's Land, who might be taken, shot, or sunk, at discretion by the first comer.

"Implied truths" of this kind are not infrequent in the columns of the *Union*, and we are much indebted to the official organ for furnishing us with so pretty a euphonism in the place of the somewhat coarser epithet by which they are commonly known.

GOVERNOR MORGAN'S FIRST ACT.—The first official act of Governor MORGAN indicates a prompt and very decided character for business. He had but just taken his oath of office when he issued his order for the withdrawal of the militia from Quarantine. The Governor is sanguine in the belief that "reason has resumed the seat which impulse usurped for a time" on Staten Island, and that, hereafter, the people of that lovely locality will indubitably respect the laws and property of the State. We most sincerely trust that Governor MORGAN'S guage of the Staten Island mind will prove correct; but still, in a population whose "impulse" leads them to set fire to hospitals and dwelling houses, and set the laws of the State at defiance, we should say it would be the safer plan, decidedly, to protect the property of the State by at least a corporal's guard, than trust to reason in Richmond County resuming her seat. It was, undoubtedly, an act of wisdom on the part of the Governor to withdraw the troops; but there having been no evidences of a change of feeling in relation to the location of the hospital at Quarantine, it will be nothing more than an act of prudence to establish some kind of a safeguard to prevent the repetition of the scenes of last September.

Withdrawal of the Troops from Staten Island.

Governor MORGAN, in the following letter, issues instructions for the withdrawal of the troops from Staten Island. The announcement that the "Staten Island war" is at an end will be received with satisfaction by the troops and by the public at large:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, Jan. 1, 1859.

Adjutant-General Frederick Townsend:

GENERAL—I feel confident that, as the immediate danger of contagion has passed away, reason has resumed the seat which impulse usurped for a time, and that the people of Richmond County will henceforth respect the laws and property of the State, and will seek redress for any wrongs they may suffer by peaceful measures only. You will, therefore, issue the proper orders for the withdrawal of the troops detailed and stationed at Staten Island for the protection of the Quarantine Buildings.

In so doing, you will express to the troops my high sense of their soldierly conduct in the unusual situation in which they have been placed. They have entitled themselves to the gratitude of the people of the State, and have shown that they deserve the confidence which New-York has ever reposed in her citizen soldiery.

I am, Sir, yours, &c., &c.,
E. D. MORGAN.

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 1, 1859.

Special Orders, No. 1.]

1. The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the withdrawal of the troops which have been garrisoned at Quarantine, for the protection of the property of the State located there. To this end, therefore, Major-General SANDFORD will countermand the order for the detachment detailed in relief of the Eleventh Regiment, now on service at Quarantine.
2. The Eleventh Regiment will, as already ordered from the First Division Head-Quarters, be discharged from further service at Quarantine on Monday next, Jan. 3.
3. General SANDFORD will direct that on the abandonment of the post by the Eleventh Regiment, its Quartermaster will turn over to the proper officer of the Commissary-General's Department, all the public property for which he may be responsible.
4. The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to recognize the valuable services which the troops of the First Division have performed so satisfactorily at Quarantine.

In every vicissitude they have borne all the exposures and privations incident to the soldier's life without a murmur, and have fully proved that the confidence so generally reposed in them has not been misplaced.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
FRED'K TOWNSEND, Adj't Gen.

Georgia papers announce the death of Dr. Thomas Holly Chivers, at his residence in Decatur, Dec. 19. He was an author, an able classical scholar, and remarkable for many eccentricities.

Departure of Senator Douglas.

RECEPTION OF THE PHILADELPHIA COMMITTEE AT THE EVERETT HOUSE—THE SENATOR'S ESCORT TO THE STEAMER.

The Committee appointed by the citizens of Philadelphia to visit New-York and escort Senator DOUGLAS to that city, met yesterday morning at 10 o'clock at the Everett House, New-York, where the Senator was introduced to the members of the Committee by Colonel FORNEY.

Alderman BRADLEY, on behalf of the New-York authorities, made the following address:

SENATOR DOUGLAS AND GENTLEMEN OF THE PHILADELPHIA DELEGATION: The present is to me a moment of pleasure and of regret—pleasure at the knowledge that you are about to be handed over to some gentlemen who will give you a more flattering reception than that which you have received at the hands of the civic authorities of New-York—regret at the fact that your stay with us has been so short that the thousands of your friends who have desired to make your personal acquaintance have not been permitted to do so. The inclement state of the weather for the last few days has prevented thousands of your fellow-citizens from becoming acquainted with you, so that they might learn to love and appreciate you. I take great pleasure in handing you over to Mr. LEHMAN, chairman of the Philadelphia delegation, and I trust that your stay in Philadelphia will be fraught with more pleasure than you have enjoyed during your brief sojourn with the civic authorities of New-York.

WILLIAM E. LEHMAN, chairman of the Philadelphia Committee, then said:

SENATOR DOUGLAS—The citizens of Philadelphia have deputed this committee to extend to you a cordial invitation to visit their city on your way to Washington. It is their purpose to welcome you in such a manner as will mark their sense of the important services which you have rendered to our glorious country. The Councils of Philadelphia, without distinction of party, emulating the action of the authorities of this Metropolis, have unanimously tendered you the use of Independence Hall, and it is the intention of the Mayor of the city to receive you as a distinguished Senator entitled to this high honor. But those whom we particularly represent are your personal and political friends, who wish to offer some suitable recognition of your noble course in the United States Senate in vindication of the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty—a doctrine essentially democratic and constitutional, without which our institutions cannot exist and self-government is at an end. We desire to congratulate you upon your brilliant triumph in your own State, and to assure you that in the late struggle, which terminated so gloriously, you had the warm sympathy of many of our best citizens. Your victory has been complete. You have humbled your enemies and reinstated the principle of free government to its proper place in the Democratic faith; and we desire to unite with the general feeling everywhere manifested to applaud your gallant bearing and to render signal homage to you as the hero of a great political victory. We trust, therefore, that you will favorably regard our invitation, and consent to receive the earnest greeting that Philadelphia is anxious to extend to you.

Senator DOUGLAS, in response to these addresses, turned to Alderman BRADLEY and said:

MR. CHAIRMAN OF THE NEW-YORK COMMITTEE: It affords me pleasure to renew to you my grateful acknowledgments for the reception which I have received at the hands of the authorities and citizens of New-York, and for the generous manner in which you have performed those duties which have especially devolved upon yourself. Everything since my arrival has been such as to impress me with the conviction that I was truly the City's guest. I now take my leave of you with the assurance that I will carry the recollections of this visit to New-York always fresh in memory.

Then, addressing himself to Mr. LEHMAN, he said:

MR. CHAIRMAN OF THE PHILADELPHIA COMMITTEE—I desire to say, in acknowledgment of the tender you have made on behalf of those you represent, that I am truly grateful to you, and to those for whom you speak. To be met here by so large a Committee from Philadelphia, with the assurance that they speak for so large a portion of its citizens, for its corporate authorities, and carry with them the tender of Independence Hall, is a compliment seldom, if ever, conferred upon a public man in this country. I do not feel myself at liberty to decline availing myself of this offer. It was my anxious desire to leave New-York this morning and proceed at once to Washington, and nothing but a demonstration of the nature of the present could have changed this purpose. I return you my thanks for the kind terms in which you have expressed the sense of the Committee, and shall consider myself from this time in your hands.

The Aldermanic Committee who have dispensed the City's hospitalities to Senator DOUGLAS during his temporary sojourn in New-York, accompanied him to the steamer *Joseph Belknap*, Pier No. 1, where the Philadelphia delegation took him into their keeping. Alderman BRADLEY proceeded as far as Amboy with the party. The steamer was gaily decked out with flags in honor of the Senator, and there were a large company of citizens upon the pier to witness his departure. The "Adriatic Club," which has just been organized in the City to promote the interests of Mr. DOUGLAS, brought a brass cannon to the Battery, and fired a parting salute of one hundred guns.

As the steamer left the dock, (at precisely 2 o'clock P. M.,) the crowds upon the pier gave three cheers for Senator DOUGLAS, and three more for the City of Philadelphia. The party on board the steamer returned the civilty by removing their hats and giving three cheers and a tiger for New-York. Mr. DOUGLAS stood hat in hand bowing to his friends until the boat was in the stream.

The delegates who came here to accompany Mr. DOUGLAS to Philadelphia state that extensive arrangements have been made to receive him there upon his arrival.

ARRIVAL OF SENATOR DOUGLAS IN PHILADELPHIA.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 3.

Senator DOUGLAS, arrived here this evening, *en route* to Washington. He was received at the wharf by a Committee and the "Keystone Club," the campaign body of the last Presidential election. Salutes were fired from Windmill Island in honor of his arrival, and a large procession formed, with torches and banners, and escorted him through the principal streets, in an open barouche, to the St. Lawrence Hotel. A heavy snow-storm prevailed at the time. On reaching head-quarters Mr. DOUGLAS, in compliance with the request of the assemblage, addressed them, using about the same language as on the occasion of the New-York serenade. He did not suppose the demonstration was intended as a personal compliment, but as an evidence of attachment to the principles which he struggled to uphold.

A speech from Mr. FORNEY being demanded, he appeared and said that Mr. DOUGLAS was not received as a Presidential candidate, but as a hero who had stood up against misapplied official power and conquered.

Mr. DOUGLAS will receive his friends to-morrow in Independence Hall.

PREPARATIONS FOR A RECEPTION IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 3.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of Senator DOUGLAS was held at the Gilmore House, to-night. A Committee was appointed to make preparations to receive him and tender him the hospitalities of the city.

Departure of Gen. Houston.

HIS LETTER DECLINING THE HOSPITALITIES OF THE CITY.

Gen. HOUSTON left New-York yesterday morning for Washington. In consequence of pressing business he was compelled to decline the hospitalities tendered him by the common Council, which he did in the following letter:

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, Dec. 31, 1858.

S. A. Bunce, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of the Common Council of the City of New-York:

DEAR SIR: I have had the honor to receive your note of this date, tendering me on behalf of the Common Council the hospitalities of the City of New-York, and requesting me to mention what day and hour will be convenient for me to receive the visits and congratulations of your fellow-citizens.

Deeply sensible of the honor tendered me, and gratifying as it would be to my feelings to meet the citizens of New-York generally, I am, nevertheless, reluctantly compelled to forego the pleasure, my present visit being entirely on private business, and for the purpose of meeting a few personal friends, added to which my duties in the Senate require that I should leave this City on my return to Washington on Monday morning next. Be pleased to convey to the gentlemen of the Common Council my warmest acknowledgments for their proffered courtesy, and for yourself the assurance of regard with which I am, your very obedient servant,
S. S. HOUSTON.

Musical.

DODWORTH'S SALOON.—Messrs. MASON and THOMAS gave their second classical *matinée* yesterday to a fine audience, considering that it was the ladies' visiting day. The programme opened with BEETHOVEN'S Quartette in B flat, (opus 18;) after which a delicious *Ballade* by Mr. MASON, admirably played, then a tarantelle on the violin, performed by Mr. THOMAS; and finally a trio in F major, by BARGIEL. We are bold enough to confess that the name of this composer is unfamiliar to us, and also to add that we should be glad to hear more of his productions. Without any remarkable elevation of style, he has a clear, intelligible perception of musical form, and a pleasant vein of melody very unusual in the composers who have "turned up" of late. We regard the trio as a delightful work, capable on its popular merits of giving satisfaction to a musical audience. The piano part is very ably written; the violin and cello parts "drop in as they are passing," and are occasionally amusing, but frequently embarrassed. The *matinée* was a very enjoyable entertainment.

The young ladies of the Western Female High School at Baltimore, having been edified by an address from the Hon. John P. Kennedy, on the occasion of the annual distribution of medals to the graduates, sent that gentleman a beautiful basket of rare flowers, the receipt whereof was acknowledged by Mr. Kennedy in a handsome letter.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A MISERABLE CASE OF DESTITUTION.—On Sunday night Mr. BOGERT called at the Station-house in the Twenty-second Ward, and informed the officer in charge, of a case of destitution which had just come to his knowledge. He said that in Forty-sixth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, there was a family, consisting of a man, his wife and four children, who were at the point of starvation. One policeman, sent to inquire into the matter, found the facts to be as stated. They took the family in charge and yesterday they were sent to the Jefferson Market Police Court, where they were cared for. The house these wretched beings had been driven to take for their home is one in which extreme poverty alone could think of seeking shelter. It is a frame building, which about a year since was partially consumed by fire. The charred boards are now as they were when the firemen left them, and one room alone remains where misery could ask for a hiding-place. This, from the wretchedness which has filled it for the last six months, looked more squalid than if it had been uninhabited. The plaster shell which enclosed it had long ago scaled off, leaving interstices between the lath, through which the wind whistled in a manner more in accordance with the theories of "ventilating Reid" than with the practices of the majority of men. But this was not all. The storm, which has not yet spent its force, found this wretched family before relief did, and gave them suffering enough. The warmth generated by their huddling more closely together as the winds blew cold, only served to melt the snow which was fast driving in, and making their abode more cheerless than ever. Then, as if this were not enough, the rain poured in and fairly deluged them, so that when they were found, the children, from the oldest, nine years of age, to the youngest, who first saw the light a year ago under a stoop in the Ninth-avenue, had what scanty clothing still covered them completely saturated with water. In one corner was a straw mattress, which had served more the purpose of a sponge than of a bed. A rickety table in the other corner held a pile of broken crockery, and suggested the idea that the wretched people might once have had something to eat, as the stove, which was then cold and cheerless enough, implied that there might once have been fire in the room. But there was no morsel of food nor spark of fire then, for the story was the same old one of starvation and suffering. Children and parents were both nearly stupefied, the former by cold and hunger and the latter by drink. Part of a loaf of bread and a bowl half full of *sauer kraut*, which a kind-hearted German woman brought in as soon as the condition of the family was made known, still remain in the room, but the only occupant it has now is a dog, which snarls at the passers-by as though to keep them from looking at such a scene of wretchedness. It may be that the place is vacant only to give room for the transaction of similar scenes during the next and perhaps during the present Winter.

THE NEW COMPTROLLER.—ROBERT T. HAWS, Esq., the new Comptroller, entered upon the duties of his office yesterday. He was sworn in some ten days since. The Comptroller yesterday received a large number of visitors who called to congratulate him. Many of the old employes of the office were standing about in rather uncertain attitudes, as though they apprehended the fall of the official axe. In addition to those announced in yesterday's TIMES, we understand that others of a minor character have been determined on by the Comptroller. They will not be officially promulgated until to-day.

MORE STORMY WEATHER.—The holiday visitors have scarcely ceased to congratulate themselves upon the restoration of fair weather and dry walking, when the City is again visited by a storm which threatens to equal, if it does not exceed, its predecessors of the week past. A raw, chilly wind prevailed all day yesterday from the northeast, with an overcast sky, strongly suggestive of snow. About 7 o'clock P. M. a light snow began to fall, with every indication of its continuance through the night. The temperature is too cold, at the time of writing, to melt the snow, but we cannot well tell what a day or night may bring forth. The Sound steamers having resumed their regular trips, left yesterday at their usual hour, but the heavy weather which they must have met last night in the Sound, may have caused some of them to anchor for the night.

REVIVAL OF THE WHIG PARTY.—The members elect of the Old Line Whig General Committee for 1859 will meet for organization at THORP'S, corner of Broadway and Eighth-street, to-morrow evening, and it is expected that, from the substantial character of the Delegates, good work in the advancement of true Nationality may be expected.

LAUNCH.—The screw-steamer *Guatemala*, of 1,000 tons burthen, built by SAMUEL SNEEDEN, for the Panama Railroad Company, will be launched from her yard at Greenpoint, weather permitting, this (Tuesday) morning, at 9½ o'clock.

LOST OVERBOARD.—WILLIAM DODD, a seaman belonging to the schooner *D. C. Hulse*, from New-York, bound to Savannah, was lost off the mainboom, when near Tybee, on Saturday week. The boat was lowered, and every effort made to save him without effect, there being a fresh breeze blowing at the time. He belonged to this City.

Police Reports.

PECUNIARY SPECULATIONS OF A BOGUS GERMAN COUNT—HIS LODGEMENT IN THE TOMBS.—A young rosy-complexioned and elegantly dressed German, a few days since, drove up in a carriage in front of a boarding-house in Grand-street. He helped a lady out of the carriage and, accompanied by her, entered the house. Half a dozen trunks were taken in after them. The dashing Tenton announced his name as Count De Morczyski and the lady as the Countess De Morczyski. The best room was given to them, and the politest attention showed them. Mrs. Myers a widow lady, was the hostess of the boarding-house so highly favored with the presence of such illustrious guests, and the number of her establishment is 113 Grand-street. Mrs. Myers was proud of her noble patrons. One day the Count came rushing from his apartment in a terrific rage and announced that, in his temporary absence, his trunk had been broken open and robbed of $500 in gold coin. He charged Mrs. Myers with the robbery, and had her forthwith arrested. The accused landlady was taken before Justice CONNOLLY, at the Tombs, and gave bail to appear for examination. The examination took place yesterday. The evidence showed the Count to be an impostor, and a vile swindler, and the calumniated Mrs. Myers to be a worthy and honest landlady. Instead of having lately left his Germanic estates, the pretended Count had left a dining saloon in Florence, Mass., where he had filled the menial, but useful, position of waiter. Mr. John T. Hein, of No. 130 East Broadway, told the ugliest stories of the pseudo count. He formed the acquaintance of the young German about six weeks ago, in Volk's Garden, and subsequently called upon him at his boarding-house. The second time he called he was importuned for a loan; his third visit the dashing Count suddenly retired from the room, leaving his guest and his wife in the room together. The wife turned the key in the door and commenced making love. Mr. Hein, who, however, resisted her fascinations, picked up his hat, opened the door and left. A few days subsequent to this occurrence, the Count asked for a loan of $125, and on account of his refusal threatened to prosecute Hein for seducing his wife. The proprietor of the hotel No. 45 Whitehall-street, testified that the Count stopped at his house, and represented that he was a German noble of distinction. One of the boarders at the Whitehall-street Hotel had the misfortune to get drunk, and the Count helped him to his apartments. The victim of intoxication afterwards discovered that he had been robbed, and a portion of his money was found on the Count. The evidence was very plain, and the complaint against Mrs. Myers was dismissed. The Count was lodged in the Tombs to await trial on charges of perjury and robbery. The prisoner had evidently intended to go somewhat largely into pecuniary speculations. Upon his person were found letters of credit dated at Paris, London, Berlin, and other leading cities of Europe. He also had what claimed to be letters of introduction to leading men of this City. One of the letters was addressed to Governor Morgan. The letters were all in one hand, and had evidently been written by himself. The pseudo Count takes his arrest with the utmost indifference, and even has the audacity to insist that he is what he really professes to be, a Germanic Count of the pure and unadulterated material.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED PHILADELPHIA MURDERER.—Some Philadelphia Detectives have been several days in this City, looking for a youth named Henry Saunders. The object of their search was discovered, early yesterday morning, coming from an alleyway leading into Jackson-street. A gang of young thieves were with him, who did their utmost to prevent his arrest. The shining muzzles of two or three revolvers had a terror-inspiring effect, and the thieving gang quickly took to their heels. Saunders according to the charges preferred against him, although only twenty years of age, is an old and hardened offender. He is accused of having murdered a boy in Philadelphia, with the commission of highway robbery, and being a participator in several burglaries and minor robberies. He was taken, last evening, to Philadelphia for trial.

A CANNIBAL.—Thomas Barrow resides in Third avenue, near Twenty-third-street, and he has brother, Patrick. The brother has not been, for some time past, very amicably inclined towards Thomas. Patrick called on Thomas yesterday, and after uttering a few savage words, commenced to make a meal of Thomas. He bit off Thomas' nose, but not relishing the flavor of the first mouthful, spit the piece out on the floor. He next essayed to secure a fraternal rib. but by the time he had fractured four of his brother's ribs, some persons in the house came to his rescue. The cannabalistic brother was taken before Justice KELLY, and assigned more rational and healthy diet.

Coroners' Inquests.

THE WASHINGTON-STREET MURDER—VERDICT OF THE JURY AGAINST THE ACCUSED MURDERER.

The inquest was resumed yesterday at Jersey City by Coroner MORRIS, in the case of JOHN BRUSINHAM, who died from injuries received at the hands of GEORGE CARTER, at the Ohio House, corner of West and Warren streets, on Tuesday last. ROBERT W. EDMONDS testified that deceased was his brother-in-law. About a year ago he lost his wife, and since then has occasionally drank to excess. The following is a summary of the evidence taken:

Officer Tollwell stated that a dispute occurred between Mr. Carter and deceased over a game of cards; Brusinham accused Carter of cheating him.

Henry Potter, bar-tender at the house, testified that the deceased came there directly after the landing of the steamship *Vanderbilt*; they drank several times; there was a game of cards for drinks, which ended in a fight between the prisoner and the deceased.

Hugh McGuire testified that he was assistant engineer on the steamship *Empire City*, and had known deceased nearly two years; he left the ship with the deceased on last Tuesday night, and they went together to the Ohio House where they had a couple of drinds; after that deceased asked him to play a few games of cards; they played several games, and then got up to go back to the ship, when Carter, who had just come in, asked them to play a game with him; McGuire objected to playing with Carter, but the deceased wishing to play, he consented to play two games, and, accordingly, he, the deceased, Carter and a friend of his, played two games together; when these were finished, Carter offered to play with deceased for twenty-five cents a game; they played some two or three games when a dipute arose; Carter struck deceased over the left eye: the deceased told Carter that he was a big man, but notwithstanding this, if he was sober himself he would lick him; Carter struck deceased two or three times, knocking him down; the friends of Carter and witness raised the deceased up, when Carter again struck him; the deceased was pretty drunk and did not strike back; Carter dragged the deceased six or seven feet upon the floor and then purposely fell upon him, and struck him two or three time before he got off from him; witness then left deceased and went on board of the ship.

William Linden said that he was present when the affray occurred, and that he knew Mr. Carter by sight; when he came there they were quarreling, and he saw Carter strike deceased; they then clinched and deceased fell upon the floor when Carter struck deceased with his fist, having his knee on deceased's breast; he dragged him around the floor and struck him several times with his fist, when Officer Tollwell, getting between them, pushed Carter away; he saw Carter punch deceased several times in the stomach with his knee; deceased did not use abusive language toward Carter until after he was struck; he does not think Carter was drunk.

Dr. Wilson testified that he was called to see deceased about 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening last; he examined him and found his abdomen very much distended over the region of the bladder, he suffered excruciating agony on the slightest movement; he introduced a catheter into the bladder and drew from it nearly a gallon of bloody fluid; he attended him almost constantly from that time until his death, and rendered him every assistance in his power, but he declined very rapidly; he was delirious most of the time after Thursday, and died on Friday night.

Drs. Wilson and Reeve made a *post mortem* of the body. They found the bladder ruptured and torn for about two inches, and considerable effusion into the cavity of the abdomen. The immediate cause of death was rupture of the bladder.

There being no further evidence, the case was here given to the Jury, who rendered the following rather singular verdict:

"That JOHN H. L. BRUSINHAM came to his death at the hands of GEORGE CARTER, of New-York City, a steamship runner, not having the fear of God before his eyes, but being moved and seduced at the instigation of the devil, on the morning of the 29th day of December, 1858, between 1 and 3 o'clock, with force and arms, at the Ohio House, in the City and State of New-York, in and upon the said J. H. L. BRUSINHAM, then and there being in the peace of God and in the State aforesaid, did wilfully and maliciously assault and kick and pound, with his fist and feet, and kneed him with his knees, over the region of the bladder, thereby causing a rupture of the bladder, from the effects of which he died on the 31st day of December, A. D., 1858."

On the rendition of the verdict, the prisoner was committed to the Hudson County Jail, to await the action of the Jury of that County.

THE FORTY-FIRST-STREET SHOOTING CASE.—The person who shot EDWARD HENN, the young German, early on Saturday morning in Forty-first-street, is still unknown. The police, yesterday, were busily engaged in trying to get a clue of the attempted murderer, but thus far their efforts have been unsuccessful. Young HENN is pronounced by his physicians as in a very critical state, and the probability is he will not survive his injuries. Coroner GAMBLE yesterday, took his *ante-mortem* examination, and his statement corroborated the account published in Monday's TIMES. HENN testified that he was in company with several acquaintances on the night in question, and that they called at the lager-bier saloon of WILLIAM STOTENBERGER, in Forty-first-street, near Ninth-avenue, to get a drink. Finding the door locked, the party turned to go away, but a large man with a red head opened the upper windows and called them back, saying that he did not let them in at first, supposing they were rowdies; at the moment the gun was fired HENN was standing on the edge of the sidewalk, and did not know at first that he was shot. The names of some of the party with him were JOHN SNYDER, JOHN SEWALL, JOHN HENN, JOHN WISTNER, ADAM HURST and GEORGE KILZON.

SUICIDE CAUSED BY JEALOUSY.—A young Frenchman named THEODORE BURRILL, and said to have been a fireman on the steamship *Vanderbilt*, committed suicide on Sunday evening, at the lager-bier saloon No. 304 Greenwich-street. The young Frenchman had become infatuated with a young Irish girl named MARY MCQUIN. The burning passion of the young fireman was not reciprocated by the young lady. BURRILL called on Sunday evening, and discovered the object of his affection exhibiting fondness for another young man. BURRILL drew a dagger, stabbed himself to the heart, and fell dead to the floor. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest upon the body, when a verdict of suicide was rendered.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.—DANIEL NEVILLE, the laborer employed on the Hudson River Railroad, reported as having been seriously injured a few days since by a car running against him, died yesterday of his injuries. Coroner JACKMAN held the inquest. The evidence showed that the deceased was pushing a freight car upon the track when he was run into by another car. The Jury deemed the occurrence accidental and a verdict was rendered accordingly.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

MEETING OF THE COMMON COUNCIL—THE COMPTROLLER'S ESTIMATES.—A regular meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council was held last evening, President KALBFLEISCH in the chair. A communication was received from the Mayor, inclosing one from the Brooklyn City Gas Light Company, refusing to enter into contract with the city to supply the city with gas for five years upon the terms proposed. The whole matter was referred to the Gas Committee for report. A resolution, offered by Alderman WILSON, was adopted, directing that at the special election to be held on Tuesday next, to elect an Alderman of the Fourteenth Ward, the polls be held at the following places: First District, at No. 72 Ninth Fourth-street. Second District, No. 10's Engine House. Third District, No. 78 Grand-street. The bids for furnishing the city with stationery and executing the printing, were received, opened and referred to the Committee on Supplies for report. A communication was received from Comptroller LEWIS, notifying the Board of a deficiency in the salary account for the year ending the 31st of December last of nearly $2,000; and accordingly the salaries of the Mayor and other officers, for December, have not been paid. (Referred to the Finance Committee.) The Comptroller sent in a communication in favor of making the following appropriations for the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1859, as recommended by the joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors:

Amount to be raised for interest	$84,195 00
To be paid on public debt	143,878 12
Salaries of city officers and Police, after deducting city revenue	25,167 00
Amount to be raised and charged to the city at large	57,400 00
Fire Department and lighting streets	131,825 00
Cleaning streets and repairing wells and pumps	38,150 00

The communication was referred to the Finance Committee.

IN TROUBLE.—Some of the Brooklyn Police are in a peck of trouble. One of their number, a few days ago, arrested a woman for obtaining goods under false pretences. She was locked up in the cells, but during the night she got up a Cunningham *accouchement* affair, minus the "blessed" baby, which was *not* forthcoming. She pulled the wool over the Police Physician's eyes, and made him believe that the baby might be expected very shortly. He was modest, and, taking her word for the truth of her statement, had her carried home on a litter by four athletic M. P.'s, who sympathized deeply with the patient in her hour of trouble. Arrived at home, she locked the door, and bid the M. P.'s and the M. D. defiance, and positively declined having a baby. The officers could do nothing. It was raining and snowing, and they returned to the Station-house, cold, wet and crest-fallen. After a good sleep one of the officers resolved to rearrest the woman. With this object in view he visited the house. It was a long time before he could get the door open, and when he did the fair Amazon told him to take her. She was in her chemisette! He left suddenly, and was last seen at head-quarters, seeking advice and comfort from the head of the Department. The woman still holds out in her citadel, and, doubtless, will do so until the end.

FOURTH-AVENUE.—The grading of this avenue from Baltic-street to the New-Utrecht line—a distance of about three miles—is now under contract, and will be completed, if no unnecessary delay occurs, during the present year. A portion of this avenue (some six blocks, between McComb-street and Sixth-street) is now nothing but a salt-water marsh. It is almost in the heart of the city, and is covered by water at every tide. The average depth of the filling to be done between the points named is about twenty-two feet. Aside from the large amount of property this avenue will open up for improvement, the grading to the city will be valuable in a sanitary point of view. The work will cost about $100,000, and give employment during the year to several hundred men. The avenue, when completed, will be one of the finest in the city. It is 80 feet wide, and will have a fronting upon it of 1,200 twenty-five feet lots, which at the present time are comparatively valueless.

BROOKLYN COURTS.—The Special (Supreme Court) Term Calendar will be taken up to-morrow, when twenty cases will be called. There are 73 causes on the Calendar. The January Term of the City Court opened yesterday. The Petit Jurors were sworn and discharged till the 10th inst. The Court of Sessions, for criminal business, will convene to-day, when a Grand Jury will be organized. The Grand Jury will have a large number of complaints against the liquor dealers to attend to.

MAN MISSING.—Mr. RUD HERNIG, a German, doing business in New York, and residing at No. 230 Washington-street, Brooklyn, has been missing for over a week, under circumstances that excite the most painful apprehensions for his safety. He left his boarding-house in the morning to go to his place of business, and that is the last trace of him. He had considerable money about his person.

MORTALITY.—During the last week there were only 93 deaths in Brooklyn; 57 of these were children and 44 females. There were ten deaths by consumption. Of the total number, 12 were over 50 years of age.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—JAN. 4.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 127, 21, 33, 35, 37, 41, 43, 45, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71. *Part II.*—Nos. 2850, 2484, 2654, 2320, 2714, 20, 24, 26, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Trial Term.*—Nos. 3, 4, 41, 44, 45, 46, 49, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 58, 64, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 75, 80, 81, 82, 83, 86, 87, 89, 90, 91, 92, 94, 95, 96, 97, 100.

The Special Term Calendar will not be called until Friday, the 10th inst., at 11 o'clock.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47. *Part II.*—Nos. 45, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 57, 58, 60, 63, 64, 65, 66, 69, 71.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Jan. 3.

Before the Hon. Justice Clerke.

Joseph Fells vs. Feliciti Vestvali.—In this cause, in which the settlement of a proposed case stood over, for non-compliance with Rule No. 36, (new,) the case was settled, certain amendments being allowed.

Before the Hon. Justice Sutherland.

M. A. Palmer vs. A. G. Palmer.—Attachment ordered against the defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—Jan. 3.

Before Judge Slosson.

Samuel S. Salter vs. Fernando Wood.—The summing up of this case, the trial of which has now occupied upwards of three weeks, was commenced this day—the session being occupied until a late hour with the argument of Mr. O'Conor for the defence.

The argument of the cause will proceed on Tuesday, with Mr. D. D. Field's address on behalf of the plaintiff. The trial to-day was attended by a crowded audience, many prominent citizens and members of the Bar being present.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—JAN. TERM

Before Judge Russell.

The charge of the Court to the Grand Jury will be delivered to-day, a quorum of that body not being in attendance yesterday. The Petit Jury were called, and mostly answered to their names. The usual excuses were offered by a large number of those in attendance, but were in very few cases allowed. The new District-Attorney, Mr. Waterbury, took his seat and conducted the examination of witnesses for the prosecution in the trials of the day.

Bryan Feeney, aged 18 years, was tried for an assault and battery, with intent to kill Patrick Connolly, by stabbing him with a knife, on Nov. 14. The wound was a severe one, being inflicted in the abdomen, and Connolly was a long time confined in the City Hospital, with, at first, a very poor chance for recovery. The assault grew out of a grudge of old standing betwixt the parties. The evidence was conclusive,—indeed, the defendant did not deny the assault, but alleged intoxication as the excuse. He was convicted, and sentenced to nine years and six months in the State Prison.

William Reed was tried for burglary in the third degree. On the fourth of December the store of Charles H. Craft and Augustus L. Bogart, No. 28 Jay-street, was broken into, and, according to the testimony of those complainants, the immense sum—immense as to its weight at least—of *seventy-two dollars in pennies*, was abstracted therefrom. Reed was captured by a policeman with a pail full of pennies, amounting to $27 40 on his arm. His companion, bearing nearly *forty-five dollars worth of pennies*, escaped. The testimony as to Reed was plain and straightforward, and the Court sentenced him, upon conviction, to four years and six months in the State Prison.

William J. Owens was tried for forgery in the third degree, in altering a check on the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank from $100 to $120. Evidence very slight; acquitted.

James Mann pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree. The Court reserved sentence, and adjourned.

[Advertisement.]
CARD.

Messrs. WOOD, EDDY & Co., of Wilmington, Del., and Augusta, Ga., (the successors of GREGORY & MAURY and S. SWAN & Co.,) have completed arrangements with the "Adams' Express Company" by which inclosures of money in sums of $10 and upwards can be sent to either address, at the risk and expense of WOOD, EDDY & Co.; the inclosure to be made in a "Government Post-Office-stamped envelope" or it cannot be received by the Express Company.

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THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1859 contains a historic sketch of the election of BRIGHT and FITCH, the bogus Senators from Indiana, which will possess interest at this time in view of the recent election of genuine Senators from that State.

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Singer's Sewing Machines—For all manufacturing purposes, have a great reputation, honestly earned. All the products of these machines are in active demand at extra prices.
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Herring & Co.'s Burglar-Proof Safe.—The following certificate from the well-known Banking House of Markell, Darrow & Co., of Dubuque, Iowa, will show the strength and security of these celebrated Safes, when made of boiler-iron, and chilled-iron plates with cross-bar grating combined:

"DUBUQUE, Iowa, Dec. 13, 1858.

To Messrs. S. C. Herring & Co.:

SIRS: In reply to your letter of inquiry, we would say that a short time since, one of the locks upon the Burglar-Proof Box got out of order (not the Hall Lock,) and we were obliged to call in an experienced locksmith, who, with all the necessary tools at command, succeeded in cutting through the outer plates and cross-grating to the Lock, after two days of constant and hard work. The Hall Lock has never given us any trouble, and we have great confidence in it; also, (as you may suppose,) in your Burglar-Proof Box, after so thorough a trial of its strength. Respectfully yours,
MARKELL, DARROW & CO."

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE has never failed to preserve the contents when tested by fire, and with a Burglar-Proof Box, as described above, renders them the most perfect security, both against fire and burglars, of any Safe ever offered to the public. The largest and most varied assortment of Fire and Thief Proof Safes in the United States, are on sale by
SILAS C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway,
Corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall.

Special Notice.—Dealers in Goodyear's patent for vulcanized rubber suspenders, braids, webs and all other fabrics and articles made by combining fibrous substances with threads or sheets of vulcanized rubber, are notified that, unless the same are properly stamped or labelled with my name and by my authority, they cannot be legally disposed of in the United States. Merchants and dealers are invited to examine specimens now in store, and to give their orders for the Spring trade to the undersigned, exclusive owner of the titles and exclusive rights in the patent for these goods, which embrace all the styles heretofore manufactured or imported, and many others. Also, licenses to manufacture and sell, and the terms, may be obtained on application to me at No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York. HORACE H. DAY.

Winter Boots.—The best place in town to buy Boots for ladies, gentlemen and children, is at CANTRELL'S well-known establishment, No. 813 Broadway, for the simple reason that what he sells is of the best quality, and his prices are positively twenty per cent. lower than those of any other dealer. Call and make your selections from his large and valuable assortment, which embraces all descriptions for the promenade, ball-room, drawing-room, &c.

An Infallible Beautifier and Preserver of the Hair.—The most elegant toilet article ever yet discovered is JULES HAUEL'S EAU LUSTRALE HAIR RENOVATOR. Curly, soft, lustrous tresses are a sure result of its use, no matter how harsh and wiry the hair may previously have been. It is also an infallible preventive and cure of baldness. Sold by all druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 704 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

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WILDER-PATENT
FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
Seventeen years in use and have never failed. Two hundred and forty-three have been tested in accidental fires.
STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., New York, No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans, No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
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Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Ericsson's Caloric Engines.—Engines for pumping, for working printing-presses, for hoisting purposes, for railway stations, for working machinery, and for yachts, are now being manufactured in numbers, and are ready for delivery at the Agency.
JNO. B. KITCHING, No. 538 Broadway.

Under-Garments for the Million, at McLAUGHLIN'S Wholesale and Retail Shirt and Furnishing Store, No. 269 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray. Shirts made to measure, and warranted to fit. Buttons all sewed on with linen thread.

Stereoscopic Views.—BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John-st., Publishers, are just opening new series of Germany, Tyrol, Switzerland, Athens, Egypt, Holy Land, Italy and the Pyrenees.

"No Family Should Be Without One."—*Times.*
BARTHOLF'S SEWING MACHINES.
Office No. 489 Broadway.
Local agents wanted. Address Box 2,841 Post-Office.

Piles, Piles, Piles, Piles.—The success that has followed the use of Dr. WITMER'S Pile Suppository has been astonishing. A cure guaranteed. Agent, No. 158 Bowery, New-York.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by E. FABER, (sole agent,) No. 133 William-st.

Humphreys' Specific Homœopathic Remedies, sold at No. 562 Broadway. See third page.

MARRIED.

STREETER—COLLINS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 29, at Christ Church, by the Rev. S. R. Jones, Mr. JAMES STREETER to Miss LIZZIE A., daughter of Peter D. Collins, Esq., all of this City.

☞ Vermont papers please copy.

GOTTSBERGER—TIMMINS.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 3, by his Grace, Archbishop Hughes, J. GEO. GOTTSBERGER, Jr., to PLACIDA, daughter of the late John S. Timmins.

CROSS—HIGGINS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 30, by the Rev. Mr. Elmendorf, Mr. JOHN C. CROSS to Miss PRISCILLA HIGGINS, daughter of the late Wm. J. Higgins, all of Brooklyn.

SAMPSON—AYLETT.—At Montville, King William Co., Virginia, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 21, by the Rev. Mr. Turpin, Mr. NORMAN D. SAMPSON, of Brooklyn, to Miss ROSALIE PAGE, youngest daughter of the late Gen. Philip Aylett, of Montville.

PINNEO—MONTGOMERY.—At Elizabeth City, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 30, at the residence of Dr. M. W. Woodward, by the Rev. N. Murray, D. D., WM. WALTER PINNEO to Miss MAGGIE S. MONTGOMERY, daughter of the late D. S. Montgomery, of Danville, Pa.

BOGART—LUPTON.—On Monday, Jan. 3, by the Rev. Mr. Rudder, ORLANDO M. BOGART to JULIA M. JONES, daughter of the late William Lupton.

DIED.

MUIR.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 2, Mrs. JANE MUIR, the wife of Mr. John Muir, originally of Scotland, after a short illness, in the 39th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the family, No. 296 Hudson-st., on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

MACREA.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 3, JESSIE ALISON, wife of William Macrea.

The friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law, Thomas S. Hall, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 39 East 37th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., on Wednesday, Jan. 5, at 12 o'clock, noon, without further invitation. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

WILLIAMSON.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 1, at the residence of her son, No. 114 West 28th-st., Mrs. CATHERINE S. WILLIAMSON, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of her sons, Garrit D. and Cornelius T. Williamson, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

HYATT.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Jan. 2, Dr. JAMES S. HYATT.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 166 East 10th-st., near 3d-av. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

CROWE.—In this City, on Monday morning, Jan. 3, JOHN D., eldest son of John and the late Mary Crowe, aged 21 years.

His friends, and those of his father and uncles, also the Young Men's Roman Catholic Association, are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 84 Frankfort-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WALLACE.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 3, of scarlatina, WILLIAM LAWRENCE, only son of Henry S. and Caroline Wallace, aged 1 year, 10 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the officers and members of Mosaic Lodge, No. 418, F. A. M., and the officers and members of Company B, Twelfth Regiment Independence Guard, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 55 5th st.

TOTTEN.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 3, of inflammation of the lungs, Mrs. MARIA TOTTEN, widow of the late Joseph W. Totten, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and likewise of her sons James and Joseph, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 99 1st st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

BURTON.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 3, JOSEPH BURTON.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 228 East Broadway, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

GAYNOR.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 3, ELIZABETH A., wife of John Gaynor, and daughter of the late Peter Duffy.

Notice of the funeral will appear in to-morrow morning's papers.

BEALS.—On Friday, Dec. 31, JAMES M. BEALS, aged 28 years.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

BARROWS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 3, WILLIAM LORING, only son of William H. and Fanny R. Barrows, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Jan. 5, at 2 o'clock, at their residence, No. 476 Pacific st., (late 500.)

MAITLAND.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Jan. 1, CLARA E., second daughter of Edward F. and Mary Ann Maitland, in the 11th year of her age.

The funeral will take place this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock, from St. Mary's Church, Classon-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

DUNN.—In Williamsburg, on Sunday, Jan. 2, of apoplexy, WILLIAM HENRY DUNN, Esq., in the 53d year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his sons-in-law, Dr. John Burke and Wm. H. Irwin, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place on Wednesday, 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 113 2d st., Williamsburg.

DAVIDS.—At New-Rochelle, on Sunday night, Jan. 2, Mrs. MARY S., wife of Thaddeus Davids, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, Jan. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, New-Rochelle, without further notice.

SQUIER.—In Charleston, S. C., on Wednesday, Dec. 29, Mr. JOHN SQUIER, Jr., of this City.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 691 Greenwich-st., on Wednesday morning, Jan. 5, at 9 o'clock, without further notice. His remains will be taken to Westfield, N. J.

COLDS,
COUGHS,
ASTHMA,
CATARRH,
INFLUENZA,
BRONCHITIS,
HOARSENESS,
SORE THROAT,
WHOOPING COUGH,
INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.
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COUGHS.—The great and sudden changes of our climate, are fruitful sources of *Pulmonary and Bronchial affections.* Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stage of disease, recourse should at once be had to "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Lozenges, let the cough or irritation of the throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off.

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I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, except to think yet better of that which I began in thinking well of. In all my lecturing tours, I put Troches into my carpet-bag as regularly as I do lectures or linen. I do not hesitate to say that in so far as I have had an opportunity of comparison, your Troches are pre-eminently the best, and the first, of the great Lozenge School."

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I consider your Lozenges an excellent article for their purposes, and recommend their use to public speakers.

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I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past Winter, and found no relief until I found your Troches.

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For the destruction of all kinds of Garden Insects, Ants, Bedbugs, Roaches, Ticks, Fleas, Moths, Rats and Mice, &c.

What greater trouble, in an hour of ease,
Than gnawing rats bed-bugs and fleas.

Gardens can be preserved and houses rid of these pests. It was discovered by Mr. E. LYON, a French Chemist, in Asia, and has been patronized by all Eastern Governments and Colleges. Reference can be made wherever the article has been tried. It is free from poison, and harmless to mankind and domestic animals. Many worthless imitations are advertised. Be sure it bears the name of E. LYON. Remember

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FOR SALE,
Consisting of Shelving, Counters, Desks, Gas Fixtures, &c., which will be sold low, as the parties are leaving the premises. If not sold by TUESDAY, the 4th inst., will be sold on the premises, No. 15 Park-place, and Nos. 10 and 12 Murray-st., at public auction, at 12 A. M.
Apply to
JOHN LLOYD & SONS,
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or on the premises.

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ENGLISH SILK SCARFS,
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ALSO,
WOOL SCARFS at $2 50 to $5 per dozen.
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SCOTCH WOOL SCARFS, 50 TO 75 CENTS EACH.
WOOL MUFFLERS, THE BEST 75 CENTS EACH.
GOLD SCARF PINS, VERY CHEAP.
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DRESSMAKERS' NEW BAZAAR.—NOW that the *dames de la cour* of Europe, and the ladies of ton in this country, have universally adopted ribbons for dress-trimmings, and for the embellishment of surplus waists, pointed basques, double skirts, &c., the fashionable dressmakers are delighted with the new Bazaar arranged by LICHTENSTEIN, at No. 387 Broadway, where silks and ribbons of any kind may be matched at a moment's notice, without fail and without difficulty. The Paris and London agents of Mr. Lichtenstein keep him at all times supplied with the most *recherché* dress-trimmings and garniture, and a charming novelty in point of style, of which he alone has been put in possession, is now attracting all New-York taste and fashion to his counters. LICHTENSTEIN'S, No. 387 Broadway, is the grand rendezvous of all the dressmakers of celebrity in the Union. It is their meeting-place, their *reunion*, their *magazin*, their BAZAAR. They match every shade of dress or ribbon there imaginable, and keep thoroughly posted, by a book at his store, in all the most fashionable modes and colors of the day.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF STEBBINS, HOYT & CO. is this day dissolved by limitation. Either of the undersigned will attend to the settlement of the business, and sign in liquidation.
RUSSEL STEBBINS,
RUFUS HOYT,
NATHAN BROWN,
JOHN J. WEAVER.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The business of the late firm will be continued by the subscribers, under the style of STEBBINS, HOYT & CO., at No. 152 Chambers-st.
RUSSEL STEBBINS,
RUFUS HOYT,
NATHAN BROWN,
RUSSEL STEBBINS, Jr.
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A CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S STORY FOR 1859.
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of Albums, Annuals, and Autograph Books, profusely illustrated with fine steel engravings, and bound in every style of morocco and extra cloth, at lower prices than can be had elsewhere, and with every book a beautiful present. Do not fail to call and examine for yourselves, for EVANS & CO. will make
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Prayers for the family, the pew and pocket, in American and Paris binding, in Sheep, American, French and Turkey Morocco styles, with and without clasps.
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and go to EVANS' Gift Book Store, examine the prices of Books, see the beautiful Gifts so freely scattered among our patrons, and be satisfied that the only economical and thrifty way of buying books is done at
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Any one can, who will, observe the daily distribution of watches, gold and silver, vest, chatelaine and guard chains, bracelets, cameo, Mosaic, coral goldstone, garnet and gold sets, of pin and clasps. Lockets, large, medium and small size. Rings, chased, plain and set with stones, cameo, goldstone, coral, Mosaic and engraved studs and sleeve-buttons. Scarf pins, crosses, gold pens and pencils. Gold pens in silver and morocco cases, and a thousand other articles of use and value, suitable for the holidays, at the Gift Book Store of
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Catalogues sent free, on application, to any address.

HUMPHREYS'
SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.
Sold at No. 562 Broadway. See third page.

IS THE SUN HOT OR COLD?
It matters not. But is the MAGNETIC SALVE all it is said to be? Yes, yes, yes! and much more. For sale by Dr. S. B. SMITH, No. 322 Canal-st., near Church, and by druggists.

LONGWORTH'S SPARKLING CATAWBA.
On and after Jan. 1, the price of these wines will be $13 50 quarts and $15 50 pints net cash.
F. S. COZZENS, No. 73 Warren st., sole agent.

HUMPHREYS'
SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.
Sold at No. 562 Broadway. See third page.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LA ZINGARA.
On THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 6 at 8.

The SIX CONSECUTIVE OPERATIC PERFORMANCES which will be given by the Director on his return from Boston will take place on Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Monday, Wednesday and Thursday, Jan. 6, 7, 8, 10, 12 and 13, after which the Company will appear in Philadelphia. From Philadelphia they will depart for New Orleans return to New-York in the Spring, and open on Easter Monday.

On THURSDAY, Jan. 6 at 8 o'clock.

The sale of seats commences on Monday at 9 at the Academy, Sibell's and C. Breusing's.

Mlle. PICCOLOMINI.
First night of Balfe's favorite opera in 3 acts of
LA ZINGARA;
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.
PICCOLOMINI, BRIGNOLI,
GHIONI, FLORENZA, COLETTI and QUINTO.
On FRIDAY, Jan. 7, at 8.
First and positively only night of the
ITALIAN VERSION OF FLOTOW'S
MARTHA,

as arranged by the composer for the Royal Italian Opera in London and the Italian Opera in Paris. The cast will be most perfect, comprising the talents of

LABORDE, BRIGNOLI.
(Their first appearance in that Opera,)
BERKEL and CARL FORMES.
On SATURDAY, Jan. 8.
THE ONLY MATINEE,

to commence at 1, doors open at 12, when the whole of Mozart's immortal

DON GIOVANNI,

by PICCOLOMINI, GHIONI, POINSOT, FLORENZA (as Don Giovanni), LORINI, COLETTI, WEINLICH and CARL FORMES.

The Grand Chorus, Ballet and
THE THREE ORCHESTRAS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,

No. 624 Broadway.

TWELFTH WEEK
and
UNABATED SUCCESS
of
TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY,
THIS EVENING,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,

Asa Trenchard	Jefferson	Lieut. Vernon	Levick
Lord Dundreary	Sothern	Florence	Miss Laura Keene
Coyle	Burnett	Augusta	Effie Germon
Abel Murcott	Couldock	Georgiana	Mrs Sothern
Binney	Peters	Mary Meredith	Miss Stevens
Mrs. Mountchessington			Miss Mary Wells

To conclude with the celebrated farce of
THE MARRIED RAKE.

Mrs. Trictrac..........Miss McCarthy
Susan Twist..........Miss Laura Honey

Supported by the strength of the Company.
Dress circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge, 50 cents each.
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½ precisely.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

GREATEST ARTISTIC TRIUMPH EVER ACHIEVED IN THIS CITY.
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 4.

Notice.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to commence at 7 o'clock.

MR. WALLACK,
in a Shakesperian character, in which universal celebrity has been acccorded him.
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE
will be produced for the occasion, with much of the original text of the great poet restored.
SCENERY AND COSTUMES
all new, and of the most superb description, and taken from
THE BEST ATTAINABLE AUTHORITY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Unparalleled in the
CITY OF NEW-YORK!
FIFTH CONSECUTIVE WEEK
of a
Shakespearean Play,
THE MERCHANT
of
VENICE!
With its Superb Scenery, Great Cast, and Splendid Costumes
EVERY EVENING.

The Great and Original Novelty, in preparation, is postponed in consequence of the attraction of the
MERCHANT OF VENICE.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY,

Under the management of J. Moore and W. Olwine.
The eminent artiste, Miss FANNY MORANT, in the
LADY OF LYONS.
Pauline, Miss Fanny Morant; Claude Melnotte, Mr. J. D. Grace; Colonel Damas, Mr. Martin.
PERFECTION.
Charles Paragon, Mr. Wayne Olwine; Kate O'Brien, Miss Fanny Morant.
MY OVERCOAT.
Jeremiah Hopkinson, Mr. H. Jordan.
TO-MORROW the celebrated Bouxary Ballet and Pantomime Troupe.

DODWORTH'S SALOON, NO. 806 BROADWAY.

MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE'S READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE.
Cymbeline on Thursday evening, Jan. 6, at 8 o'clock.
Richard III. on Friday evening, Jan. 7, at 8 o'clock.
Henry VIII. on Monday morning, Jan. 10, at 1 o'clock.
Othello on Tuesday evening, Jan. 11, at 8 o'clock.

Tickets, $1 each, may be obtained at Messrs. Hall & Son's, No. 239 Broadway; Messrs. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 346 Broadway; at the Clarendon Hotel, Mr. Crowen's Bookstore, and at the door. Sofa-seats, (reserved,) $1 50, may also be had at Mr. Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway and at the door.

No tickets will be sold after the reading has begun. An early attendance is solicited.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-st. near Roosevelt.
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan 4,
The entertainment will commence with
HELEN LOVITT.
After which the celebrated drama of
MAZEPPA; OR, THE WILD HORSE OF TARTARY.
Mazeppa, }
Cassimer, } ....Miss Charlotte Crampton
To conclude with THE MAGIC BARREL.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessees..........Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 4, 1859.
The performance will commence with the drama of
CAPTAIN KYD; OR, THE WITCH OF HURLGATE.
To be succeeded by John Brougham, Esq's., great burlesque of
PO-CA-HON-TAS.
Concluding with
THE TWO BUZZARDS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. E. Eddy
LAST WEEK OF THE CIRCUS.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 4.
ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; curtain will rise at 7¼.
Parquette, 25 cents; dress circle, 50 cents; family circle, 25 cents.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,

Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
FUN FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

Messrs. C. H. FOX, COOL WHITE, FRANK BROWER, CHARLES WHITE, J. H. BUDWORTH, and the entire Company.

With the much admired, new and original combination entitled
SOUTHERN LIFE,
Illustrated by
ELEGANT LIVING TABLEAUX.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

EXTRA NOTICE.—On THURSDAY, Jan. 6, will positively be produced S. BLEEKER's celebrated original Comedietta of NEW-YEAR CALLS.

BANVARD'S
GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,

THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.

Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 13 cents.

LAST WEEK BUT TWO!!!

PROFESSOR BARTOLETI'S INDUSTRIOUS FLEAS.
Now on exhibition, at No. 599 Broadway, 1st floor, room 2. These Fleas, now exhibited for the first time in America, are all tamed and trained, and perform the most wonderful feats, such as driving mills, drawing cars, working the California gold-mines, &c., &c. Open from 1 o'clock P. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

FAIR AND GRAND CONCERT.

Fair of the American Union,
No. 620 Broadway.
Adjoining Laura Keene's Theatre.
GRAND CONCERT TO-NIGHT, Jan. 4.
WM. ROBERTSON, Director.
Admittance 25 cents; children 10 cents.

GREAT FAIR AND EXHIBITION

of the
AMERICAN UNION,
At No. 629 Broadway,
NOW OPEN.
Admittance 25 cents; children half price.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THRILLING SUCCESS OF THE INFANT PANTOMIMIST—also, engaged for a few days only, the LARGEST WOMAN ALIVE, Madame Sherwood, a noble specimen of human immensity and human ponderosity. TUESDAY, Jan. 4, AFTERNOON, at 3, and EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, BEN BOLT, in two acts, with songs, duetts, &c., by the Wren Juvenile Comedians. The new comic pantomime, with new scenery, new dresses, new tricks and changes, &c., the HARLEQUIN VILLAGERS, by the entire Zavistowski troupe and auxiliaries. The AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, &c. Admittance 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents.

GREAT GEOGRAPHICAL WORK OF ART.—an extensive Panorama of Travels in the Rocky Mountains, Utah, California, Mexico and Central America, over the principal route now contemplated for the great Pacific Railroad to San Francisco. Exhibition every EVENING at 7½, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 P. M. Admission 25 cents; children half price.

MRS. FRANCIS ANNE KEMBLE RESPECTFULLY announces that she will give a course of Readings from Shakespeare at Dodworth's Saloon, on the evenings of TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, and on MONDAY mornings. The first reading will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 6.

CECILIA FLORES, LATELY RETURNED from Europe has the honor to inform her friends and the public that she will give her first concert at NIBLO'S SALOON, on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan 7, 1859. Tickets $1; to be had at the music stores and principal hotels.

MR. J. R. THOMAS CONTINUES TO GIVE lessons in the art of singing. A limited number of evening pupils will be taken. For terms, apply at his residence, No. 127 Amity-st., or to Messrs. WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF WILLIAM E. WARD, by his mother; when last heard from he was on his way to Castle Barracks, Penn.; aged 13, sandy complexion, and heavy built; he left California March 1, 1856. Any information respecting him will be gratefully received by his distressed and anguished mother. Address Mrs. J. T. HYDE, San Francisco, Cal.

JOHN WHITAKER, WHO LEFT NEW-YORK four years since to go to Maryland, will hear of something greatly to his advantage by coming to see, or by writing to his sister, SUSAN WHITAKER, No. 42 West 14th-st., New-York.

LECTURES.

ALBERTO MARIO'S ITALIAN LECTURE ON ITALY.—At the request of the undersigned Committee, ALBERTO MARIO will repeat this lecture on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 4, at 8 o'clock, at No. 21 East 20th-st., corner of Broadway. Entrance free.

Alberto Mario accondiscese alla dimanda d'un comitate, scelto da una parte dell'uditorio, di replicare la lettura sull Italia: Questa replica avra luogo Martedi, Gennajo, alle ore 8 pomeridiane, No. 21 East 20th-st., corner of Broadway. L'ingresso sara gratuito.

Il Comitato—Professore MacMullen, Generale Avezzana, Minelli, Macoggi, Marchesse, Ancarani, Bravi, Bisco, Piazza, Verzi.

LECTURE BEFORE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—The Third Lecture in the Course will be delivered on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5, at Rutgers-st. Church (Dr. Krebs) by Prof. R. D. HITCHCOCK, D.D. Subject—*The Human Races in America.* Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cts., obtained at the door, and on Broadway, at Wm. Hall & Sons, No. 239; Ivison & Phinney, No. 321; C. Breusing, No. 701. On Grand st., at Lord & Taylor's; at Adams & Spencer, No. 281, and at the Institute, No. 264 Madison-st.
HENRY M. PIERCE, Principal.

MRS. ELIZABETH OAKES SMITH WILL lecture on *The Dignity of Labor* at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, 1859. Admission, 25 cents. Tickets may be obtained of Wm. Hall & Son, No. 239 Broadway; G. Chase, No. 8, Cooper Institute; and at Clinton Hall.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS WILL LECTURE, THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, at the Shiloh Church, corner of Prince and Marion sts., commencing at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Self-made Men.* Admission 10 cents, at the door.

REV. T. L. HARRIS WILL LECTURE AT the New-York University, Washington-square, on TUESDAY EVENING, 4th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Atonement.* Seats free.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY
of the
BIRTH OF ROBERT BURNS.

The Burns Club, of the City of New-York, having completed their plan of celebration, announce that they have made arrangements for an

ORATION ON ROBERT BURNS,
By
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
At the Cooper Institute, on
MONDAY EVENING,
January 24, 1859,
A FESTIVAL DINNER,
At the
ASTOR HOUSE,
On Tuesday, 25th, at which
MR. WM. CULLEN BRYANT
Will preside as Honorary Chairman,

And the reception of Delegations, Communications or Telegraphic Dispatches from other Associations in the principal cities in the United States, the Canadas and Great Britain, as far as practicable.

JOS. CUNNINGHAM, President,
RICHARD COCHRANE, Secretary.

A FAREWELL MISSIONARY MEETING will be held in the St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church on TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on the occasion of the departure of four missionaries of the British Wesleyan connection, for British Columbia. Bishop JANES, the Rev. Dr. GREEN, of Canada, and the Rev. Dr. DURBIN, Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, are expected to be present and take part in the exercises.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The Annual Meeting of this Society for the election of officers and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Library, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 4th, at 7½ o'clock.

HENRY C. VAN SHAACK, Esq., of Manlius, N. Y., will read a paper On *Henry Cruger, the colleague of Edmund Burke, in the British Parliament.*
ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB—meets on TUESDAY, Jan. 4, at NOON. Subjects—*Root Feeding, Spring Management of Fruit Trees,* and *The Management of Agricultural Fairs.* Ladies and strangers are always especially welcome. Admission free to all.
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE Kappa Alpha will be held in this City at the Bancroft House, on TUESDAY, Jan. 4, at 8 o'clock P. M. All are requested to attend.

INSTRUCTION

COURSES IN VOCAL MUSIC.
THE NEW AND CELEBRATED FRENCH METHOD.

Mlle. J. E. SAUVAGEOT, recently from Paris, will form classes for the instruction of pupils of both sexes by the celebrated new method, due to the joined labors of Galim, Paris and Cheve, the superiority of which is now universally acknowledged in France.

This beautiful and natural method is adapted to all ages and capacities—easily, rapidly and thoroughly imparting a knowledge of the principles of the science, and practically developing the latent powers of the voice.

With this method, a practical and theoretical knowledge of music is in a few months attained—a result which, under the old methods, is impossible, even after years of labor, as is well known, and a course of instruction in this method is the best preparation and the only solid foundation for the study of instrumental music.

The beauty and simplicity of the method will be appreciated by witnessing the results of a few lessons, and ladies and gentlemen, and parents with their children, are invited to attend the three first lessons of each public course.

Private courses on Mondays and Wednesdays.

A public course will open on Tuesday, Jan. 11, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the Cooper Institute, room No. 21, when further particulars will be given.

MORAVIAN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Nazareth, Northampton County, Pa. Easy of access from New York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey to Easton, thence by stage 7 miles. A new term will commence Jan. 4, 1859. Payment in advance, $50 per quarter, for board and tuition in English, German and vocal music. Extra charge for instruction in ancient languages and instrumental music $4@$10 per quarter. Catalogues, with full particulars, to be obtained from Messrs. A. BININGER & CO., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York; JORDAN & BROS., No. 209 North 3d-st., Philadelphia; or from the Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.
NAZARETH HALL, Dec. 1, 1858.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO 346 BROADWAY.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers, and teachers with positions. Wanted, (apply personally,) three male teachers of English and English mathematics and Latin, for New-York City and Pennsylvania; three governesses, to teach music, English and French; and several teachers of music, and music and French, and drawing and painting—ladies and gents. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—No. 920 BROADWAY—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Institution in New-York, and prepares gentlemen or boys practically for business. Mr. D., in person, teaches penmanship, and engages to remove stiffness or trembling from any hand. Two $10 seats vacant.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—Boarding and day pupils—No. 79 East 14th-st. For full information, see circular, which may be obtained at the Institute, or will be sent to applicants. The Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—MR. W. J. RENVILLE, No. 362 Broadway, receives new students, day and evening, for practical instruction in book-keeping, arithmetic, &c., qualifying them in the most thorough and efficient manner for the duties of the counting-room. Terms moderate.

SINGING, HARP, PIANO-FORTE, TAUGHT BY MISS FOWLER—Having studied thoroughly under the three head masters of the Royal Academy of Music, London, she instructs advanced and unadvanced pupils with complete success. References to pupils. Residence No. 62 West 18th st.

A. FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF THE Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., furnishes board and tuition (common English) at $3 per week. Students received Nov. 8. Next term opens Jan. 1, 1859.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE Institute, for the education of young gentlemen and lads, on Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.
P. S.—The second quarter opened Monday, Nov. 29.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NOS. 61 and 63 Madison-av., will reopen on the 4th inst.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 48 East 24th-st.; boarding and day school. Classics and modern languages. There is a primary department. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—At Nyack, on the Hudson, will commence a session of 14 weeks on TUESDAY, after the holidays. For particulars address the Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, President.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—ELM Park Institute for boys, Litchfield, Conn. A first-class school. Terms moderate. Apply to Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals.

FOR SALE—A VERY ELIGIBLE AND EXCELLENT boarding-school for boys, now enjoying a liberal patronage. Terms easy and very low. Address PROPRIETOR, Winchester Centre, Conn.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. Terms moderate.

TEACHERS.

FIRST CLASS DAILY GOVERNESS.—A thoroughly educated, experienced English lady, wishes an eligible morning engagement. English in all its branches, French acquired in France, music and singing (studied under eminent masters), also, pencil-drawing. References unexceptional. Address, ENGLISH TEACHER, at Stanford & Delisser's, No. 508 Broadway.

WANTED.—A LADY WHO HAS BEEN TEACHING for two or three years, wishes a re-engagement as governess in a family. She instructs in English, French, and Drawing. No objection to go South. Apply at No. 195 East Broadway.

WANTED—IN A FEMALE SEMINARY, DISTANT 40 miles from this City, a lady qualified to assist in teaching common English branches and higher algebra. Call on, or address, Mr. HOBBS, at Messrs. Clark, Austin & Smith's, No. 3 Park-row, New-York.

WANTED—A GERMAN LADY HAVING A knowledge of French and music, is wanted to go a short distance in the country as governess. Apply at No. 146 4th-st., west of 6th-av., after 1 o'clock.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS
in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Afternoons for ladies and children.
Evenings for gentlemen.
Pupils may commence at any time.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation in a private family as seamstress: is a dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages. Has the best City reference. Call at No. 103 West 26th-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR AN EXPERIENCED English servant as nurse and seamstress, or waitress and first-class chambermaid; is a girl of respectable appearance, thoroughly efficient in the dining-room or with children. Wages not so much considered as a steady place in a good family. Highest references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL, EIGHTEEN years of age, a situation as nurse; takes the entire charge of a baby from its birth; is kind and attentive to children; will do chamberwork, or wait on a lady who boards. Wages $6. Also, a girl who will do general housework, washing and ironing. Wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTABLE women, one as first-rate cook, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; the other, a first-rate laundress or chambermaid and fine washing and ironing: can do all kinds of clear starching and French fluting. The best of City references can be given. Call at No. 220 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; perfectly understands her business; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days in second house, West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York. Reference to be had in the same street.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN THE CITY OR country, by a highly respectable and well-recommended German Protestant young woman, to do general housework; is a first rate washer and ironer, and a good plain cook and baker; will make herself generally useful; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE OR HOUSEKEEPER by an experienced Protestant widow; understands dressmaking and children's dresses; capable of nursing a lady in her confinement; no objection to travel. Good City reference from a Doctor. Address NURSE, for one week, corner Beaver-st.; private door in New-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COOK, AND TO assist in washing, by a respectable woman that understands her business well; best City reference. Also a young woman, as chambermaid, and to do plain sewing; best of references from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 443 4th-st., second floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women; one as chambermaid and waitress; one as nurse and seamstress; one as cook; one to do general housework; one as waitress; also, by five or six nice colored women, two of whom are first-rate cooks. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GIRL a situation as Chambermaid and Seamstress or to take care of children. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 138 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as children's nurse, and plain sewing; has no objection to assist in chamber-work; is capable of taking charge of an infant. Call for two days at No. 141 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as plain cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing, and is fond of children; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union court, corner of 12th-st., University-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress; will be found capable and willing to be useful. Satisfactory references given. Can be seen till engaged at No. 37 Irving-place, corner of 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; is an excellent baker; understands all kinds of meats, pastry, soup and game; would assist in the washing if required; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 471 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as laundress, or to do chamberwork, washing and ironing; can give the best of City references. Can be seen until suited at No. 114 West 32d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A SITUATION as cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; a private family preferred; can produce the best of City reference for capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—FOR A FAITHFUL AND VERY CAPABLE servant, a situation. Is an excellent washer and ironer, and good, thorough cook. Will be found perfectly neat, obliging, and careful, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as good cook, and excellent washer and ironer. Good City reference given. Can be seen at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROFESSED COOK A SITUATION in a private family. Perfectly understands her business, meats, game, pastry, &c. Best of City reference. Can be seen at 36 West 25th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs

A LADY WANTS TO OBTAIN A PLACE FOR an excellent waitress who now lives with her, and whom she can highly recommend as capable and in all respects as trustworthy. Apply at No. 6 East 14th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economise, by employing good, faithful girls, at moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 69 Sixth-av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls from five to fifteen years.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c., call at the large Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN A wholesale Hardware store, by a young man who has had five years' experience in the business. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 201 New-York *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; is a most excellent groom, as well as driver, and is of a most obliging disposition. The strongest recommendations can be given from gentlemen in this City. Call at or address No. 105 East 26th-st., first floor, back room, or a note addressed to L. D., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-RATE private waiter, (Protestant:) is accustomed to all the duties of a private family; the care of furniture, marketing, &c.; can be highly recommended for capability, honesty, and sobriety. Can be seen at No. 177 5th-av., till suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, IN A PRIVATE family or respectable boarding house, by a young man; best city references; can be seen for two days. Apply at *Times* Office, Box No. 104.
JOHN HAMILTON.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young Englishman who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; knows the City well, and can give unexceptionable references from his last employer. Address H. W., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family; has the best of City reference from where he has lived for nearly four years. Can be seen for two days, at No. 64 University-place, near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN A SADDLERY Hardware store by a young man. Has the best of reference. Address SADDLERY, 168 *Times* office.

TO CARPENTERS.—A LAD, 17 YEARS OF age, German birth who resides with his parents, wishes to learn the carpenter's trade; is strong and active, and can give a good recommendation from his last employers. Address C. L., care of Mr. G. REICHARDT, No. 131 Essex-st., for this week.

A CHEMIST—AN AMERICAN—PUPIL OF SELEUZE and Dumas, of Paris—is desirous of obtaining a situation as chemist in a manufactory of chemicals, or in any establishment where chemical knowledge may be required. Address A. D., Box No. 1,848 Post-Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, an experienced Protestant woman, with best of reference as to character and capacity; the highest wages will be paid and the best of service expected; the family consists of three grown persons; a waitress is kept; very little company; place a short distance in the country; cook must wash, bake and help to iron. Any one wishing a permanent situation may address (giving age, country and reference) MADAME DE STAEL, Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO CHAMBERWORK and to help take care of children; also, a girl to do washing and ironing, and make herself generally useful. English or German preferred. None need apply unless they have a good recommendation from their last employer. Apply, between 12 and 1 o'clock only, at No. 24 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM 16 TO 17 YEARS of age; must be a good penman, quick and correct at figures, and reside with his parents; no others need apply. Address, in the handwriting of the applicant, stating age and references, to A. H. N., No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL A NEWLY-PATENTED portable copying press and book, weighing eight ounces. Sells readily at large profits. For further particulars, apply to J. E. COOLEY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WANTED—A WELL-INFORMED FRENCH WOMAN, capable of taking the charge of young children, and cutting and fitting their clothing. Apply at No. 2 Great Jones-st., on Monday and Tuesday, 3d and 4th of January, between 9 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A COLORED WOMAN AS COOK AND white woman as waiter; (none but those who perfectly understand their work need call. Apply (with recommendations from their last place,) between 11 and 2 o'clock, at No. 18 East 25th-st.

WANTED.—IN A RETAIL DRUG STORE, AN active intelligent lad from 14 to 18 years of age. One who wishes to learn the business preferred. Call after 9 o'clock, A. M., at No. 138 6th-av.

WANTED—AN ORGANIST; AN EFFICIENT ORGANIST for an Episcopal Church, familiar with the service: a large instrument, but moderate salary. Apply to EDWARD HOWE, Jr, No. 81 Macdougal st.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS CANVASSING agents for a handsome and valuable work, to be sold exclusively by subscription. Apply to GEORGE W. ELLIOTT, at Harper & Brothers, Franklin-square.

WANTED—A CARPENTER, IN THE COUNTRY, one that will work part of his time on the farm. Address CARPENTER, Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT COOK, COMPETENT to cook, wash and iron for a small family, with good City reference, may apply at No. 95 East 27th st.

WANTED—A CAREFUL YOUNG GIRL, TO attend a child, and do light housework; must be well recommended. Apply at No. 20 Abingdon place.

HARDWARE.—BOY WANTED IN A HARWARE jobbing-house: one who boards in this City with his parents and is 16 to 18 years of age. Address Box 1,360 Post-Office, stating age, residence and references. None other need apply.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THE WALLACE PIANO-FORTE.

The undersigned have been successful manufacturers of Piano-fortes for more than thirty-five years, during which period they have received numberless testimonials as to the good qualities of their instruments, from the first artists and musicians in the country, and as well from private individuals and families. Their Pianos have also received the first premium at almost every Fair where they have been exhibited, and it is but just to say that no instruments have gained a more deserved reputation for good and reliable workmanship and finish, or given better satisfaction to purchasers. But after careful and repeated examinations of the Piano-forte, invented and patented by Mr. Driggs (and called "the Wallace Piano"), we have become thoroughly convinced that his is the true principle for constructing this instrument, and that it only requires to be properly brought before the public, and known, to supersede, in a very great degree, all other Piano-fortes.

To any reflecting mind who has at all considered acoustics, it cannot fail to bring conviction at once. The difference between this, and pianos made in the ordinary way, is exactly that of a violin made up with sides, front and back, many times the proper thickness, and a large portion of the inside space occupied with solid blocks and bars, and one having the present scientific and graceful form of that beautiful instrument. In fact, the principle upon which the violin is made is effectively carried out in Mr. Driggs' patent piano. For strength, durability and power to keep in tune, and retain its tone, it is certainly superior to all other pianos we have ever seen. Instead of depending upon the case, or any portion of the wood-work for strength the entire strain of the strings is sustained by an iron frame work, or bed-plate, so braced as to give the greatest strength with the smallest amount of iron; and as it draws against itself, and being in one united piece of iron, it cannot possibly give out. The case and upper and lower sounding-boards form a complete vibrating shell, which not only gives double the space for a sounding-chamber, and a vastly increased volume and depth of tone, but renders the instrument far more sensitive to sound, and correspondingly more sympathetic.

These facts have induced us to close our manufactory. And our friends and the public generally can readily understand that no speculative or impractical idea, or anything short of a plainly demonstrated certainty, would induce us to give up a reliable and successful business of nearly forty years' standing. Such we have done, and entered into arrangements with the Messrs. Driggs, for the exclusive sale of piano-fortes made by them, under the Driggs' Patent.

Our stock of seasoned materials, together with various machines and conveniences for making the best and most reliable work, will be turned over to them; and our most skillful workmen, some of whom have been with us more than thirty years, and most of them from fifteen to twenty years, will also add their experience and skill to insure the highest mechanical perfection in these new instruments.

In view of the increasing taste for music, and the requirements of all the late publications of first-class composers, none of the new instruments will be made of less compass than seven octaves. The prices of the square Pianos will range from $300 to $600. The Bichord Pianos (or what are usually termed Semi-Grands) will range from $500 to $750; and Full Grands, from $750 to $1,000; and the most expensive Full Concert Grands, $1,200. We shall be able to add Upright or Cottage Pianos to this list, in the course of a few months.

All who feel an interest in the art, whether they wish to purchase or not, are respectfully invited to call and examine these instruments, at our warerooms, No. 239 Broadway, corner of Park place, and at No. 467 Broome-st., corner of Greene-st. WM. HALL & SON.
WM. HALL, JAMES F. HALL.
NEW-YORK, Jan., 1859.

ALEXANDRE ORGANS,

For Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.
SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.

This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of
VILANOVA,
THALBERG,
MLLE. WELLIS,
have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents: GOTTSCHALK, LISZT, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c.

Prices at the dépôt, No 51 Dey-st.,
$50, $160, $225, $250, $300, $320, $375, $400.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES Jr.,
No. 51 Dey-st.,
Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c.
JUST PUBLISHED:
A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANTLY-finished carved pianos can be seen, for a few days, at No. 722 Broadway. Great inducements made to cash purchasers. Ladd's pianos at greatly reduced prices. JUDSON & MUNGER, No. 722 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.

PIANOS FOR RENT OR SALE—PIANOS FOR rent or sale. Melodeons for rent or sale—Melodeons for rent or sale—at low rates. Agency of S. D. & H. W. Smith's celebrated Melodeons. Best Boston and New-York Pianos. A. M. KANOUSE.
No 435 Broadway.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR-GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—Long known as the best Pianos made. Second-hand Gilbert, Chickering, and many others, at $50, $75, $100 and $200. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st.

HAZELTON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned pianos at the lowest rates. Each piano warranted to give satisfaction, and guaranteed for three years.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES IN plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $50 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 499 Broadway.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, BIBLE House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

MUSICAL BOXES.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE a very large and well-selected assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, expressly manufactured for them, by the best makers of Switzerland.

They have now on hand Boxes from the smallest to the largest size, and playing from 2 to 24 tunes.

Forte-piano,
Mandoline, and
Expressive Musical Boxes.
Also, some fine Boxes with
BELLS, DRUMS AND CASTAGNETTES.

PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs,
New-York.
Musical Boxes repaired.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN.—THE SUBSCRIBER HEREBY GIVES notice that the following property was stolen from his place of business, No. 21 Beekman st., on Friday evening, Dec. 31, and that the proper steps have been taken to stop the payment of the notes or transfer of the stocks. The public is therefore cautioned against purchasing any of the stolen property:

A note of Davit and Nicholson, St. Louis, Mo., dated Aug. 30, 1858, six months, for $1,225 71, payable to the order of A. Filliot.

A note of Fargus —— & Co., New-Orleans, La., dated Sept. 27, 1858, six months, for $1,351 28, payable to the order of A. Filliot.

A note of Walter & Vincent, New-York, dated Nov. 23, 1858, six months, for $547, indorsed by P. Giraud & Co.

A note of Chabert, New-York, dated Aug. 6, 1858, six months, for $289 50, payable to the order of A. Filliot.

A note of Fr. Faivre, New-York, dated Dec 24, 1858, 90 days, for $200, payable to the order of A. Mataran.

A note of Henry P. Bushe, New-York, dated 18th or 19th December, sixty days, for $204, payable to the order of A. Mataran.

A note of R. Robins, New-York, dated ——, sixty days, for some sixty odd dollars, payable to the order of A. Mataran.

Forty shares of the stock of the Little Miami (Ohio) Railroad, in two certificates, numbered 663 for twenty-seven shares, and 659 for thirteen shares.

5 shares stock American Exchange Bank—certificate numbered 868.
5 shares stock Artisans' Bank—certificate numbered 721.
35 shares stock Chatham Bank—certificate numbered 1,367.
10 shares stock Excelsior Fire Insurance Company—certificate numbered 640.
5 shares Manhattan Fire Insurance Company.
5 shares Washington Fire Insurance Company.
5 shares Merchants' Fire Insurance Company.
16 shares Firemen's Fire Insurance Company.
3 shares Home Fire Insurance Company.
5 shares United States Fire Insurance Company.
4 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Company.

Also, several bonds and mortgages, deeds, receipts, and other private papers, together with about $100 in gold and bills. This property was contained in a tin box, and was taken between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock in the evening. Any information leading to the recovery of the above property, will be properly rewarded. As the papers, notes and stocks can be of no use to any person except the owner, he trusts they will be returned.
A. MATARAN, No. 21 Beekman-st.

LOST.—ON FRIDAY, DEC. 31, A LARGE BUFF ENVELOPE, indorsed with the name of "A. W. Hoffman," containing a policy of insurance and sundry other papers, valuable only to the undersigned, was lost while going from No. 123 Chambers-st. to the Shoe and Leather Bank, or from the corner of Chambers-st. and Broadway to No. 112 Broadway. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to the subscriber, ALFRED W. HOFFMAN, No. 123 Chambers-st., up stairs, or No. 32 West 12th-st., near 7th av.

LOST.—A POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING $62 IN bankable money, also a check for $100 on the Fulton Bank, payable to our order, (the payment of which has been stopped,) and some uncurrent funds, with papers and bills of no use to any but the owners. The finder of the above will receive a liberal reward by returning the same to the subscribers, JOSEPH McKEE & SON, corner of Broome and Eldridge sts.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, IN BROOME-st., it is supposed, between Broadway and the Bowery, TWO RINGS; one a gentleman's ring with a large stone, and four initials inside; the other a plain gold one, with a lady's name therein. The finder of either or both will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at No. 86 Bank-st.

LOST—ON SUNDAY MORNING, IN GOING FROM West 25th-st. along Broadway and 5th-av., to 23d-st., and thence to 4th av. and 17th-st., a lady's heavy gold jointed bracelet, set with torquoise; the finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at the Worth House, No. 1 West 25th-st.

DRY GOODS.

NOTICE!
IMPORTANT TO SKIRT DEALERS!!
OSBORN & VINCENT,

SKIRT MANUFACTURERS, of this City, have LETTERS PATENT of the United States, which grants to them the *exclusive right* to make, use or sell

LADIES' EXPANSION OR EXTENSION
SKELETON SKIRTS.

Any person or persons who shall make or sell any such Skirts without license, will be held liable for damages to the full extent of the law.

The undersigned are parties having license from us to use the rights and privileges granted by said patent:

Douglas & Sherwood,
J. Wilcox & Co.,
W. S. & C. H. Thomson,
Shelton & Osborn Skirt Co.,
Osborn & Cheeseman,
Downs & Bassett,
Hayden & Harrison,
Wallace & Sons,
J. P. Moran & Co.,
Frost & Co.,
Samuel H. Doughty,
D. M. Bassett & Co.,
M. Donnelly & Co.,
O. H. Barnard.

OSBORN & VINCENT,
Proprietors of the Patent,
No. 69 Warren-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO CLOAK BUYERS.

As the season is far advanced, and having a large Stock on hand, I have determined to close the balance now manufactured at greater REDUCTION than on any other occasion. We invite LADIES who have not as yet made their purchases to examine our elegant assortment of

RICH VELVET CLOAKS,
RICH VELVET RAGLANS,
SUPERFINE BEAVER CLOAKS,
SUPERFINE BEAVER RAGLANS,
in great variety, elegantly made and trimmed.
Black and Colored Raglans at $4, former price $5 50.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 264 Bowery.

CHEAP GOODS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will continue, during the present week, the sale of ENGLISH PRINTS, MADDER COLORS, at $1 per dress; NEW MOUSSELINE DELAINES, PARIS PATTERNS, at $1 50 to $2 per dress; POIL DE CHEVRE, ENGLISH CHALLY, OPERA CLOTHS, ALL-WOOL PLAIDS, FRENCH MERINOES, &c., &c., at very low prices.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade-sts.

FREDERICK MAYNARD,

Manufacturer of
LADIES' SILK DRESS BUTTONS, TASSELS, &c.
No. 20 Cliff-st.
A large assortment, suitable for the jobbing trade, constantly on hand.

HAPPY NEW-YEAR—1859.—LADIES, WE wish you all a happy New-Year, and return you our sincere thanks for the kind and liberal patronage extended towards us for the past year, hoping by strict attention to business, and selling good articles at moderate prices, to merit a continuance of your favors. With respect, J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN SPRINGS, $1 50; DAMASCUS steel, after latest Paris styles, and warranted, at Mrs. FOSTER'S, No. 383 Broadway. Greatest variety and lowest prices in the City.

SKIRTS.—FRANCE'S WOVEN SKELETON Skirts, with patent Bustle, granted May 18, 1858, made without sewing, so that they will not come apart. Wholesale, No. 100 Chambers-st. Retail, No. 240 West 31st-st.

SALISBURY & CO., DRY GOODS REFINISHERS and Packers, have removed to No. 66 Vesey-st. Very desirable office and desk room to let; apply as above. Tickets, for Dry Goods of every description, for sale by SALISBURY & CO., No. 66 Vesey-st.

FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
BOUGHTON & RANDALL,
No. 53 Broadway, (up stairs,) block below Trinity Church, Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers and Importers of
FINE FURS.

Having determined to offer their stock at RETAIL, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their Extensive Assortment of FANCY FURS consisting of

RUSSIA AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK, FITCH, STONE MARTEN, &c.
CLOAKS, CAPES, HALF-CAPES, VICTORINES,
MUFFS, CUFFS, &c.
Also, Hudson's Bay Wolf, Prairie Wolf, Bear, Fox, Genet
SLEIGH ROBES.

We call special attention to our White Arctic Fox—a beautiful article for Carriage Lap Robes.

Our Stock being the Finest and most Extensive in the City, we feel confident that every one can be suited.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY

Would herewith give notice that they, from this day on, will sell the balance of their stock of manufactured LADIES' FANCY FURS, AT RETAIL, at 25 per cent. reduction from the prices of the last season, at their store, NO. 54 BROADWAY.

REAL MINK VICTORINES, from $6 and upwards.
REAL MINK CUFFS, from $2 and upwards.
REAL HUD. BAY SABLE VICT., from $12 and up.
REAL HUD. BAY SABLE CUFFS, from $5 and up.
FRENCH MINK, $6 per set, the usual price $15.
Call and see.
MARK J. KING, No. 54 Broadway.

SUPERB SABLE CLOAKS AT $180 AND $250.—Large sable cape, price $125; sable muffs, cuffs, &c., at very low prices.
GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ILLUMINATING TILES, VAULT COVERS, &c.

ILLUMINATING TILES,
VAULT COVERS, &c.,
giving from 25 to 50 per cent. more light than any other protected light manufactured for
PLATFORMS,
AREAS,
DOOR SILLS AND RISERS,
SIDEWALKS,
FLOOR and ROOF LIGHTS
OF
LEONARD & JACKSON'S PATENT.

Patented June, 1858. This is an entire new patented article, the glass is protected, a cart wheel can pass over the light without touching the glass, and it gives from one-quarter to one-half more light than any other manufactured, besides our prices are reasonable; we do not have to pay Thaddeus Hyatt one dollar a foot for every foot manufactured, and are not bound to charge six dollars for every foot of vault lights sold, as the select few that compose the vault-light combination. We respectfully invite the attention of owners, architects, builders and others to examine our light—a better article at less money.

We also manufacture
IRON BUILDING FRONTS,
BEAMS,
GIRDERS,
COLUMNS,
RAILINGS,
STAIRS,
SHUTTERS,
and every description of
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON WORK
for building purposes.

Manufacturers of the following iron fronts and interior work:
New-York *Times* Building and the balance of the block,
American Exchange Bank,
Astor Banking House,
Union Bank,
and many others.

JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st.

East Broadway stages pass within one block of our works.

JANES, BEEBE & CO.,

No. 356 Broadway,
and corner of Reade and Elm sts.

The only establishment in the United States extensively engaged in the manufacture of

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK,

FOUNTAINS, VASES, SETTEES, ARBORS, LIONS, DEER, DOGS, LAMBS, FOXES, EAGLES, WILD BOAR, FIGURES for NICHES and GAS BURNERS, SCRIPTURAL and MYTHOLOGICAL FIGURES, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c. &c.

IRON BEDSTEADS

Suitable for DWELLINGS, HOSPITALS, PRISONS and SEMINARIES, HAT TREES, FIRE-SET STANDS, and BRACKETS of all kinds, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

IRON STABLE FURNITURE,
HAY RACKS, MANGERS, and STALL PARTITIONS.

In addition to their Ornamental Department, J. B. & Co. are prepared to execute orders to any extent for all descriptions of

IRON-WORK FOR BUILDINGS.

ROOFS, GIRDERS, LINTELS, SKY-LIGHTS, IRON CASES for LIBRARIES, and for TOWN and COUNTRY RECORDS.

For evidence of their ability in this line, they refer to
THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY,
THE CEILINGS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
AND
SENATE CHAMBER,
and to other work now in progress on the PUBLIC BUILDINGS at the NATIONAL CAPITOL.

HOT-WATER AND HOT-AIR FURNACES,
for DWELLINGS, STORES, CHURCHES and LARGE EDIFICES.

BEEBE'S
CELEBRATED KITCHEN RANGES,
Established beyond Experiment and without question the *most reliable Cooking Apparatus for Families in use.*
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES sent by mail.
JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway, New-York.
Manufactory corner of Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,

EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York,

Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.

Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.

Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.

United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond. United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

BEAUMONT STEAM GAUGES—PERFECTLY reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway.

GAS PIPE! GAS PIPE!!!—LARGE CONSIGNMENT! Prices much below manufacturers' prices. Also, brass and malleable fittings. JOHN H. LIDGERWOOD & CO., No. 9 Gold-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

REAL ESTATE.

CORNWALL COTTON FACTORY.—THE owners offer for sale the remaining property of that establishment, consisting of a Water Privilege (19 feet) and 13 acres of land, on the Moodna, one mile from the Hudson, five from Newburgh, fifty-five from New-York; an iron water wheel, (41-horse,) built by the celebrated engineer and inventor, Henry Burden; Gas Works and Gasometer, (1,400 feet;) agent's house and tenements for twenty-three families, with gardens, wells of water, springs, &c. No establishment, it is believed, in the immediate neighborhood of the chief City and market of the country, could sooner be restored to profitable operation, whether the manufacturer required considerable mechanical power or superior chemical qualities in the water. For terms, &c., address

J. TOWNSEND, Cornwall, Orange Co., N. Y.
FRANKLIN TOWNSEND, }
THEODORE TOWNSEND, } Albany, N. Y.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.
On 5th-av. and 64th-st.
On 5th-av. and 75th-st.
On 5th-av. and 77th-st.
On 5th-av. and 82d-st.
On 5th-av. and 85th-st.
On 5th-av. and 87th and 88th sts.
On 5th-av. and 110th-st.
Also, lots
On 8th-av. and 74th-st.
On 8th-av. and 103d, 104th, 105th, and 106th sts., in plots from 1 to 50 lots.
SAMUEL EDDY,
No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A COTTAGE WITH large garden, 12 lots, filled with all kinds of fine fruits, &c.; the house has eight large airy rooms; gas in every room; a fine conservatory leading from the parlors; also, a large carriage-house and stable, with four good rooms over; fine pump of spring water and cistern in the garden. The whole will be rented for $450 per year to a responsible tenant. Apply to Mr. GEORGE GROVE, 21st-st., South Brooklyn, adjoining the premises. Cars pass the end of the street every five minutes. Commands a very fine view of the water.

FIRE-PROOF LOFT TO LET—WITH OR without steam power. The first loft of the building Nos. 82 and 84 Beekman-st., from the first of May next. Size of loft is about 50 by 100 feet, and well lighted. The building is completely fire-proof, having wrought-iron beams and brick arches for floors, and furnished with iron shutters throughout. It has a platform elevator by steam power, and may be warmed by steam, if desired. For terms, apply to TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY IN Second-place, Brooklyn; two houses, first-class, with gas, gas fixtures, hot and cold water throughout, and all modern conveniences; will be sold low, on easy terms. A large part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to ABRM. BARTHOLF, No. 33 Gold-st., New-York.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—No. 593, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, 30 feet front and rear, by 200 feet through to Mercer-st. A new, first-class building is now being completed on Broadway, and the rear lot will be improved to suit the tenant, if an arrangement should be made. Apply to E. JONES, No. 246 Mercer-st., between Waverley-place and 8th st.

STORES NOS. 50 AND 54 JOHN-STREET TO LET—With basement and cellar, each 70 feet deep by 16 feet wide. Lofts to let—the second and fourth floors of House No. 113 Nassau-st., each 100 feet by 25. Also, offices and shops on the third and fifth floors. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.—THE FARM OF THE LATE PHEBE Swain, situated on the Summerville Railroad, near Craneville, will be sold SATURDAY, Jan. 15, 1859, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to the highest bidder, on the premises. Terms cash. Possession April 1. J. L. SWAIN,
Frenchtown, N. J.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house, and lot, No. 102 5th-av., (west side,) between 15th and 16th sts., 36 feet front and rear, with a brick stable in rear, entrance on 15th-st. For terms, &c., apply to S. C. HERRING upon the premises, or at the store of S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway.

STORES TO LET.—FIRST FLOOR AND CELLAR of No. 78 Maiden-lane; lofts of No. 104 John-st., fronting Cliff-st.; fourth floor of Commercial Buildings, Nos 57 and 59 William-st. Apply to
SCHEFELIN BROTHERS & CO., No. 170 William st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE LOTS ON THE northwest corner of Lexington-av. and 35th-st., 75x100 feet. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 113 Ludlow-st., containing six rooms. To a small family, without children, would be let very low. Apply to WILLIAM HORTON, No. 194 Chatham-square.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING, on the third floor, on Park-row. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LET—A PART OF THAT BLOCK KNOWN AS the Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and No. 2 Depeyster-st. Apply to S. C. HERRING & CO.

TO LET—A SUITE OF OFFICES IN THE TIMES Building on the second floor, corner of Park-row and Spruce-st. Apply at the *Times* Office.

ROBERT E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AND Collecting Agent, Office No. 167 Broadway. Houses let and rents collected. Money loaned and obtained on Bond and Mortgage. Real Estate of all kinds bought, sold and exchanged. All business intrusted to his care will be promptly and faithfully executed.

REFERENCES:
LEONARD W. KIPP, Esq., No. 55 Bleecker st.
A. N. GUNN, M. D., No. 12 4th-st.
N. D. HERDER, Esq., No. 99 Murray-st.
MATHIAS CLARK, Esq., No. 525 Greenwich-st.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded and titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

BOARDING.

PARIS HOTEL DE BAVIERE,

No. 17 Rue du Conservatoire, corner of the Rue Richer.

This Family Hotel, established in the newest style, and situated near the Boulevards, offers every comfort desirable for strangers visiting Paris.

The landlord, Mr. G. A. DEININGER, and servants, speak English. American, English and German newspapers taken in.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED parlor and bedroom on the 2d floor of a modern stone-front house may be obtained after the 1st of January, by persons willing to pay a fair price. Family private. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED parlor and bedroom may be obtained, on the second floor of a modern stone-front house, by persons willing to pay a fair price. Family private. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47, AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN A respectable private family, living between 8th and 20th sts., not far from Broadway; he can give the best of references as to his character. Breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sundays. Address A. L., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, giving particulars as to prices, &c.

BOARD WANTED—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS family, consisting of four persons, desires a well furnished suite of rooms with board, in a good location. Address M. W. G., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN, WITHIN TEN minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; house first-class with all modern conveniences; situation good; no children in the house. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM and bedroom; also, single room, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN can have two pleasant rooms, neatly furnished; accommodation for five. Those wishing rooms will please call and see for themselves. Also, a bedroom on the first floor, with the use of a handsome parlor, at No. 121 Forsyth-st. Call for a week.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—FRONT room (and hall-room, if required,) on second floor, size, 14 by 18 feet, handsomely furnished closets and pantry. Also, back room, same size, same floor; bath adjoining; with a private family; no boarders. No. 69 East 16th-st.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.—A GENTLEMAN and wife desire permanent board from 1st of February, in a private family where there are no boarders, and where the comforts of a home may be had. Two adjoining rooms on second floor will be required. Address, with terms, Box No. 2,682 Lower Post-Office.

ROOMS TO LET—FURNISHED OR NOT, IN suite or single. Two splendid parlors for a genteel club. Also a large lecture or billiard room. Location central; all the modern improvements. Price moderate; No. 767 Broadway, corner 9th-st.

ROOMS WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES two furnished rooms with private breakfast, between 10th and 20th sts. and Broadway and 6th-av. Address Box No. 39 Post-office.

ROOM WANTED—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD—in a French family, where conversational advantages can be enjoyed. Address ETUDIANT, Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

NO. 1 CARROL-PLACE, BLEECKER-ST.—One back parlor and two bedrooms, neatly furnished, to let with or without board. Hot and cold baths.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB FURS—BY E. AND J. H. SCHENCK—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., a fine assortment of rich furs, manufactured the present season of fine skins expressly for retail trade, comprising Russian sable, Hudson Bay do., mink, marten, royal ermine capes, cloaks, talmas, victorines, muffs, cuffs, capes, gloves. Also, an entire stock of a large variety of elegant sleigh, carriage and lap robes, among which may be found rich and well-trimmed Rocky Mountain wolf, very rich grizzly bear, white polar bear, Hudson Bay wolf, wolf robes set in with black bear, beautiful French genet and coon lap robes. In offering this sale to the public we would state that every article sold will be warranted by us to be exactly as represented, and free from moth. And we further give every purchaser the privilege to return, within three days after the sale, any article should it not prove to be so. The attention of the ladies is particularly invited to this sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers.
Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

BARTLETT & COWEN, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA, GLASS AND earthenware, in great variety. TUESDAY, Jan. 4, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., by BARTLETT & COWEN. Large catalogue sale, in lots to suit City and country dealers. Sale peremptory, to close consignments of 1858.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 38 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE SPECIAL COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of J. S. & P. M. OTIS, expired by limitation this day. The business will be settled by J. S. OTIS.
JOHN W. CORLIES,
J. SANFORD OTIS,
PIERSON M. OTIS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—These presents certify that the subscribers have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York, to be conducted under the firm name of OTIS, LEWIS & BOWN.

That the general nature of the business to be conducted is dealing in Boots, Shoes, Leather Findings, and articles usually bought and sold in connection therewith. That JAMES BARNES and JOHN W. CORLIES, both residents of the City of New-York, are the special partners, each of whom has contributed the sum of $10,000 in cash as capital, and JOSEPH SANFORD OTIS, residing in the city of Brooklyn, and GEORGE W. LEWIS, residing in the city of Utica, and WILLIAM S. BOWN, residing in the City of New York, are the general partners, and that such partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, A. D., 1859, and is to terminate on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1862.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec 31, A. D. 1858.
JAMES BARNES,
JOHN W. CORLIES,
J. SANFORD OTIS,
GEORGE W. LEWIS,
WILLIAM S. BOWN.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—A limited partnership has this day been formed between the undersigned, pursuant to the Statutes of the State of New-York, under the firm of DICKERSON, WHITTEMORE & REED. The nature of the business to be transacted is the importation and sale of metals, and dealing in merchandise generally. The general partners interested therein are JOHN S. DICKERSON, whose place of residence is New-York; WILLIAM T. WHITTEMORE, whose place of residence is Liverpool; and EDGAR REED, whose place of residence is New-York. The special partner interested therein is PETER H. VANDERVOORT, who resides in New-York; and, as such special partner has contributed to the common stock, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. The period at which this partnership is to commence is January 1, 1859, and to continue for two years, to wit: until January 1, 1861, when it will terminate.

Dated NEW-YORK, December 30, 1858
JOHN S. DICKERSON.
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By Clinton Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.
P. H. VANDERVOORT,
Special Partner.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm of VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., New-York, and WHITTEMORE & CO., Liverpool, expires this day by its own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.—Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1858.
P. H. VANDERVOORT.
JOHN S. DICKERSON.
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

The undersigned will continue their business in Liverpool, England, under the firm of WHITTEMORE & CO.—Dated NEW-YORK, Jan 1, 1859.
P. H. AANDERVOORT,
JOHN S. DICKERSON.
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of MYERS, KNISELY & CO., is this day dissolved by its own limitation. The business of the late firm will be settled by Mr. JAMES MYERS, or their successors, KNISELY, STOUT & KELLOGG, at No. 83 Chambers-st., New-York.
JAMES MYERS.
WM. KNISELY.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31st, 1858. CHARLES STOUT.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into copartnership under the name and firm of KNISELY, STOUT & KELLOGG, for the term of three years; to commence on the 1st day of January, 1859, and terminate on the 31st day of December, 1862, and will continue the business of the late firm of MYERS, KNISELY & CO., at No. 83 Chambers-st., New-York.
WILLIAM KNISELY.
CHAS. STOUT.
NEW-YORK Jan. 1, 1859. NORMAN G. KELLOGG.

THE FIRM OF BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. is dissolved this day by its own limitation. The business of the concern will be settled by BOWEN, HOLMES & CO., their successors, at Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway.
HENRY C. BOWEN,
THEODORE McNAMEE,
SAMUEL P. HOLMES.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1858. ANTHONY GILKISON.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name of BOWEN, HOLMES & CO., for general dealing in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, and will occupy the store of the late firm of Bowen, McNamee & Co, Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway.
HENRY C. BOWEN,
SAMUEL P. HOLMES,
ANTHONY GILKISON,
DAVID E. AVERY,
WILLIAM VAN OLINDA,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1858. STEPHEN LASELL.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by its own limitation, and by mutual consent. CHARLES W. CARMER retiring from the firm, and EDWARD A. JEE and SIDNEY F. R. CODDINGTON alone signing the name of the firm in settlement.
EDWARD A. JEE,
CHARLES W. CARMER,
SIDNEY F. R. CODDINGTON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1859.

The undersigned have formed a co-partnership, and will continue the business of Importers and Dealers in Iron, Tin-plates, and Metals, under the name and style of JEE, CODDINGTON & CO., at the same location, No. 47 Broad-st., New-York.
EDWARD A. JEE,
SIDNEY F. R. CODDINGTON,
CURTIS C. BEAN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1859.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WALDRON, PAIGE & CO., expires this day by limitation. The business of the late firm will be settled by GEORGE B. WALDRON and THOMAS B. ROBB, who are authorized to sign in liquidation.
GEORGE B. WALDRON,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859. DAVID H. PAIGE,
THOMAS B. ROBB.

GEORGE B. WALDRON and THOMAS B. ROBB have associated with them as partner NATHANIEL WALDRON, and the business will be conducted under the name of WALDRON, ROBB & CO.
GEORGE B. WALDRON,
THOMAS B. ROBB.
Nos. 71, 73 and 75 Front-st.

MILTON ST. JOHN, NO. 84 BROADWAY, and R. J. BRADFORD, late of No. 84 Nassau-st., Merchant Tailors, having formed a copartnership for the transaction of their business, under the firm of ST. JOHN & BRADFORD, at No. 84 Broadway, up stairs, one door below Wall-st., their respective customers are solicited to continue their orders with them, and the public are invited to patronize the firm, assured that nothing shall be wanting to meet any just expectation or wish on the part of those who favor them with their orders.
MILTON ST. JOHN,
R. J. BRADFORD.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1858.
RENEWAL OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership between JAMES C. DERBY, EDWIN JACKSON, SYLVESTER WILLARD, and J. N. STARIN, which expires by limitation on the 1st day of January, 1859, has been renewed for one year, ending Jan. 1, 1860—as per authorized notice in the New-York *Courier and Enquirer* and the New-York *Day Book* of this date. The business of Book Publishing will be continued as heretofore, under the name and style of
DERBY & JACKSON.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE AND REMOVAL.—HENRY SWIFT & CO., having associated with them Mr. DAVID H. PAIGE, (late of the firm of WALDRON, PAIGE & CO.) have removed to No. 117 Broadway, second door below Cedar-st., and will continue the Wholesale Grocery Business under the style and firm of SWIFT, PAIGE & CO.
HENRY SWIFT.
DAVID H. PAIGE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859. JAMES M. SWIFT.

THE INTEREST OF MR. THEODORE M. JAUNCEY in the firm of JAUNCEY & CO., is terminated this day by agreement, and by his death on the 11th of March last. The business will be continued under the same firm by the undersigned surviving partners at No. 110 Pearl-st., Hanover-square.
WILLIAM H. JAUNCEY,
JOSEPH JAUNCEY.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1858.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE, THIS DAY, formed a copartnership under the firm of MERRITT, STRANG & CO., for the transaction of a general banking business at No 45 Wall-st., Phœnix Bank Building.
EDWIN M. MERRITT,
EDGAR STRANG,
(Late with Vanvleck, Read & Drexel.
HOWARD LAPSLEY, of Philadelphia.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of OTIS G. CORBETT & CO., and will continue the Boot and Shoe Jobbing business at the old stand No. 37 Dey-st.
OTIS G. CORBETT,
THOMAS LANE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE FORMED A copartnership for the transaction of a Stock Commission Business, under the firm of BARKER & COLE.
HENRY R. BARKER.
ALBERT COLE.
No. 1 HANOVER-ST., New-York, Saturday, Jan. 1, 1859.

ALBERT CLARK HAS ASSOCIATED with him SETH H. MOSELEY, late of the Massasoit House, Springfield, and the business of the Brevoort House will be conducted under the firm of
JAN. 1, 1859. CLARK & MOSELEY.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. THOMAS CHARLES BARING and Mr. HENRY GRAFTON CHAPMAN become partners in our house from this day.
WARD, CAMPBELL & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859.

JOHN S. HOLDEN IS THIS DAY ADMITTED as a member of our firm.
FREELAND SQUIRES & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859.

OFFICE OF MEIGS & GREENLEAF, NO. 50 Exchange-place—NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859.—Mr. E. B. GREENLEAF is this day admitted as a member of our house.
MEIGS & GREENLEAF.

MR. A. W. KETCHAM HAS THIS DAY been admitted a partner in our house.
WM. W. WRIGHT & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT—TRADE NOTICE.—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Garters, Shoe and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Gloves, Wristlets and all similar goods are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanized Rubber applied in these fabrics, and many others, is in me, and such goods sold without my name and authority is in violation of exclusive rights, adjudicated to be mine, and I must hold all parties infringing responsible.

Licenses to use the patent may be had on application at my office and warehouse, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Orders for every article in this line executed promptly, on reference for supply to parties to whom specific rights have been assigned by me. HORACE H. DAY.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

FINANCIAL.

SAFEGUARD INSURANCE CO.

Office No 12 Wall-st., New-York.
CAPITAL $200,000.

This Company, having retired that portion of the capital stock which was based upon securities out of this State, is now prepared to continue the Fire Insurance business on as favorable terms as any of the other Companies of this City, and at the reduced rates. Losses promptly adjusted.

DIRECTORS.
Jacob N. Keeler, J. A. H. Hasbrouck, Hon. S. B. Cushing,
Chas. F. Watrous, Aaron Close, E. J. Baldwin,
W. E. Forbes, A. C. Lawrence, Joshua M. Beach,
Mathew Reiley, Robt. P. King, Benj. M. Stiles,
Frs. Blackburn, P. E. Birckhead, Edward Wiler,
Geo. H. Levis, C. B. English, John Prentice,
Jos. E. Stidfold.
JACOB N. KEELER, President.
ALBERT WELLES, Vice-President.
A. R. FOOT, Secretary.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,

BANKERS.
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York,
Collect Notes and Drafts throughout the United States and British Provinces. Business paper negotiated, and loans made upon all marketable securities.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS PAPER

WANTED, AT LOW RATES,
By JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS, with a subscribed capital of $900,000, and a paid-up capital of $810,000, having declared dividends, during the past sixteen months, amounting to 16 per cent., after placing to the credit of Surplus Fund—with not a dollar of suspended debt—equal to four per cent.—will allow the books for subscription to the capital stock to remain open at the Bank of America, New-York, for a limited period, and for an amount not to exceed $200,000.

Ten per cent. must be paid at the time of subscribing, and the remainder at such periods as may be called for by the Board of Directors during the ensuing year.

Subscribers paying in full at the time of subscribing, or in the interim between the calls of installments, will be paid dividends pro rata.
J. A. BROWNLEE, President.
DIRECTORS.
John A. Brownlee, Robert Campbell, Thomas D. Day,
William L. Ewing, D. A. January, L. Levering,
John W. Luke, Wm. M. Morrison, Jas. E. Yeatman,
B. M. Runyan, E. G. Sloan, G. L. Stansbury,
Robert K. Woode.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK—CORNER SOUTH THIRD AND FOURTH STREETS, BROOKLYN, E. D.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on all sums of three dollars and upwards that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 17.

Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.

Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January next will draw interest from the 1st.

The funds of this Institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate worth double the amount loaned, and in City, County and State Bonds.

The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM WALL, President.
GEORGE RICARD, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

OHIO STATE INTEREST.—OHIO STATE Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York, Jan. 1, 1858. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio hereby give notice that on and after the date hereof, and until the 15th day of the present month, they will be ready at the office of the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, to pay the interest due this day on the Stock issued by the State of Ohio and redeemable in the City of New-York. All interest due this day, which is not called for prior to the 15th day of this month, will be paid only at the office of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, at Columbus, Ohio.
F. M. WRIGHT, Auditor of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
} Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 70 Atlantic-st., Jan. 1, 1859. }
DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $500, and of five per cent. on sums over $500, will be paid to the depositors entitled thereto, on and after 20th inst. Interest not called for will draw interest as principal. All money deposited on or before the 10th inst. will draw interest from first January. Bank open daily from 10 to 2, and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. IRA SMITH, Pres't.
C. DUNNING, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE CAYUGA AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY—No. 46 Exchange-place.—New-York, Dec. 24, 1858.—Proposals will be received, until the 10th day of January next, to sell to this Company Bonds of the Company now outstanding. Proposals to be sent to this office directed to the Treasurer, and indorsed "Proposals to sell Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad Company Bonds." The Company reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals. By order of the Board. THEO. STURGES, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1858.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other important business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, 1859. The transfer books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland, will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 12, inclusive.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted, and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON, F. H. GRAIN, C. F. SMITH, } No. 29 William st., New-York.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS—No. 516 Broadway.—Money deposited on or before SATURDAY, the 8th inst., will draw interest from the 1st of January.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 5 to 7 o'clock.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK—CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH STREET AND THIRD-AVENUE.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all sums of $1,000 and under. All deposits made before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President,
JNO. WAITE, Secretary. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION—DEC. 29, 1858.—NOTICE.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed interest to be paid to all of its depositors entitled thereto by the rules, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all larger amounts, payable on and after the 17th day of January next. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 10 WALL-STREET—New-York, Dec. 27, 1858.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Company, will be held at the Office No. 10 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 10, next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 14th of January.
WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec 30, 1858.
COUPONS OF MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, issued to the Green Bay, Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company, and Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the said Company, will hereafter be paid by the mortgagees in possession of the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad, at the Ocean Bank, in New-York.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY—DEC. 22, 1858. The annual election of thirteen Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, Jan. 10 next, from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M., at the office No. 174 Centre-st. The transfer-book will be closed from the 23d inst. until after the election. By order.
C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, No. 32 Chambers-st. }
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT INTEREST at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st of January, 1859, dating from Oct. 15, 1858.
WILSON SMALL, Receiver of Taxes.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1853.—The annual election for Directors of this Company and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's Office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1859; commencing at 1 o'clock and closing at 2 o'clock P. M. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary pro tem.

$50.000 **CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE** Railroad 10 per cent. Bonds, secured by an only mortgage upon large and very valuable real estate in the city of Chicago, and also by a second mortgage upon the road, for sale by
C. KOWALSKI, No. 22 William-st.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Interest Coupons of the Bonds of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, due 1st of January next, will be paid on and after that date at the Corn Exchange Bank.
JOHN A. DIX, President.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, 14th-st., corner of 8th-av. }
ALL SUMS DEPOSITED HERE BEFORE the 12th January next will draw interest from the 1st January. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Sec.

FOR SALE—$125,000 10 PER CENT. BONDS, INTEREST payable semi-annually in this City and secured by Trust deed of improved property located in the heart of the City of Chicago, Ill., valued $400,000. For further particulars, apply to STOUT, CLEWS & MASON, Nos. 11 Nassau and 13 Pine st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859.
THE HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY will pay their stockholders, on demand, a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. at their office, No. 45 Wall-st. By order
DORAS L. STONE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest coupons of the 3d mortgage and bonds of 1872, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 3, at the office of the Treasurer, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

ERIE INTEREST COUPONS WANTED BY DE LAUNAY, ISELIN & CLARKE,
No. 63 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:
HUGH LAING, NOAH S HUNT,
EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND, THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS, J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD, GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON, DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT. U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE, ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ, SYLVESTER S. HOWARD,
SILAS ROBINSON, ALVORD E. LAING,
A. R. ENO, ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON, J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH B. CORLIES, A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETTS, LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL, HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, JR., J. H. HOLCOMB.
HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, Issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, &c., similar to those in such extensive use in Europe.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the trust mortgage securing said bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Boston, until noon of Saturday, Jan. 22 next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of twenty-nine (29, or any portion thereof) of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, for the sinking fund.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY,
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, Dec. 18, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE MASTERTON, SMITH & SINCLAIR STONE-DRESSING COMPANY—Foot of East 29th st.—The regular annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the Company's Office on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of January, 1859, for the election of seven Trustees to serve for one year. Poll open from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M. By order.
ALEX. MASTERTON, President.
Transfer books closed from date till after the election.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1858.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3d-av., corner of 7th-st.—Deposits made on or before the 8th of January will bear interest from 1st January, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.; on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, Pres.
P. W. ENGS, CHAS MILES, } Vice-Pres. ISAAC C. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich, open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Deposits made on or before the 10th inst. will draw interest from the 1st.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MICHIGAN STATE BONDS AND COUPONS.—The interest Coupons and Bonds of the State of Michigan maturing on the 1st of January next, will be paid on presentation at the Artisans' Bank.
SILAS M. HOLMES,
Treasurer of the State of Michigan.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22 1858.

NOTICE.—COUPONS ON BONDS OF THE CITY of Louisville, issued to the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company, both those payable at the Bank of Commerce, and those payable on their face at the Bank of America, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, at the Bank of America.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK—NO. 7 WALL ST.,—NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1858.—ELECTION—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, 11th January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock, P. M. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—The Coupons for interest on California State Bonds due Jan. 1, 1859 will be collected or purchased by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1859, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid after that day at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

ILLINOIS STATE INTEREST.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1858.—The interest due Jan. 3, on the debt of the State of Illinois, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of Ketchum, Howe & Co., No. 40 Exchange-place. JAS. MILLER, Treasurer of State of Illinois.

TO COUNTRY BANKS.—$1,000 PER WEEK small circulation required, for paying out in small amounts, on good mercantile security. Full particulars by addressing CURRENCY, Box No. 163 *Times* Office, for ten days.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE JANUARY COUPONS OF COUNTY of St. Louis bonds will be paid at the Continental Bank. Signed,
W. RISLEY, County Treasurer.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons on the Bonds of this Company due Jan. 1, 1859, will be paid at the office of J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

$50.000 **TO LOAN, ON IMPROVED** property in this City, in sums not under $8,000. Apply to STOUT, CLEWS & MASON, Nos. 11 Nassau and 13 Pine sts., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

49TH DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.

Transfer books will be closed until the above date.

Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.
By order.
WM. F. LEGGETT,
DEC. 16, 1858. Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK—NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1858.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 17. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st.; east of Broadway. JOSEPH STUART, President.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS will pay the regular semi-annual dividend to the New-York Stockholders as follows: 5 per cent. on all Stock paid on July 1, 1858; and at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on all Stock paid since that date—dividend payable at the Bank of America in New-York on the 3d proximo.
ST. LOUIS, Dec. 22, 1858. R. T. BARRY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—ATLANTIC BANK, NEW YORK.—A semi-annual dividend of three and one half (3½) per cent. on the Capital Stock, will be paid on and after Jan. 10.

The transfer book will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of January inclusive. By order of the Board.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK, BROOKLYN.—A SEMI-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, out of the profits for the six months ending with the 31st inst., payable on and after Monday, Jan. 3 next.

The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment. By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1858.
EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI ANNUAL dividend of five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 3, ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable on and after the 3d of January next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 5th day of January, 1859. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1858.—A dividend of three and a half per cent. out of the profits of the past six months, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on the 3d day of January next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park-place.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, '58—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. payable on and after 3d January next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to 3d January, inclusive. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEC. 31, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th day of January next. By order.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK—NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, DEC. 24, 1858—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable on and after Monday, Jan. 3, next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the day of payment. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, DEC. 29, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. (3½) out of the net profits of the six months ending 28th inst., payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1859. By order of the Board.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1858.—A semi annual dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank will be paid to the stockholders on or after Monday, Jan. 3, next. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th inst. to Jan. 4, inclusive. B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, DEC. 30, 1858.—The Board of Directors of this Company have, this day, declared a dividend of eight per cent., (8,) for six months, payable on and after Jan. 3 next. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

MANUFACTURER'S BANK—BROOKLYN, L. I., Dec. 31, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on demand.
T. C. DISBROW, Cashier.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, JAN. 3, 1859.—A semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared payable on demand. HENRY P. FREEMAN, Sec'y.

DIVIDENDS.

SAVINGS BANK DIVIDEND.—BLOOMINGDALE SAVINGS BANK—Corner 25th-st. and 3d-av.—The Trustees of this Bank have directed a dividend of 6 per cent. to be paid to its depositors on all sums of $1,000 and under, and 5 per cent. on all sums over, payable on and after the 17th inst. Interest not drawn will be passed to the credit of the depositor, and draw interest as an original deposit. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 6 to 8. All deposits made on or before Jan. 10 draw interest from the 1st.
SPENCER K. GREENE, President.
J. NELSON LUCKEY, Actuary.
JOHN WAITE, Secretary.

MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner of 7th-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months prior to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors on and after the 19th inst. Interest not called for is added to the principal and bears interest as such. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, WATERTOWN, January 1st, 1859.—Stockholders are hereby notified that a cash dividend of three per cent. has been declared payable on and after the 15th day of January instant. The transfer-books will be closed from the first day of January to the day of payment. Stockholders whose stock is registered in New-York will receive their dividends at the People's Bank, No. 142 Canal-st., in that city. R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1859.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have, this day, declared a dividend of Six per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1858, payable on and after the 10th inst. to the Stockholders who were such at the closing of the Books on the 31st December last. The Books for the transfer of Stock will be reopened on the morning of the 11th inst. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK, have this day declared a semi annual-dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after the 5th day of January next. The transfer-books will be closed from this day to the day of payment. By order of the Board,
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1858.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—NEW-YORK, Jan. 1 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The fifth semi-annual dividend of four per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank out of the profits of the past six months, on Tuesday, the 11th January next. The transfer books will be closed up to the date of payment. By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER FULTON AND GREENWICH STS., NEW-YORK, JAN. 3, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on and after the 10th day of Jan., 1859. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 52 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1859. }
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Twelve Per Cent., payable on and after Thursday, 6th inst. HENRY T. BROWNE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INS. CO., BROOKLYN, Jan. 3, 1859. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on demand at this office, No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn. A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 3.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-AMSTERDAM Fire Insurance Company, New-York, Jan. 3, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 8 per cent., payable on demand. WM. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH, East, or West, should buy, before starting, APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The clear manner in which the through route maps are delineated, enables the traveler to see at a glance how he shall travel. He will save many a dollar by securing a copy.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
For Albany and Troy, fare $2.
On and after Monday, Dec. 6, 1858, trains will leave 26th-st., New-York, as follows:
8:20 A. M. for White Plains.
9:30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
10 A. M. mail train for Albany.
11:30 A. M. for White Plains.
2:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. for Millerton.
3:30 P. M. Express for Albany.
4 P. M. for Croton Falls.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6:15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts
8:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
RETURNING WILL LEAVE
5 A. M. from White Plains.
6:40 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from Croton Falls.
7 A. M. from Millerton.
7:20 A. M. from White Plains.
8:15 A. M. mail train from Albany.
10:30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
12:30 P. M. from White Plains.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
3:30 P. M. Albany Express.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Nov. 29, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail West at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Murray-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburg, Port Jervis and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Canandaigua Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHAS. MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 1, 1858.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and at 4 P. M.; for Sommerville, by above trains, at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Courtlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 29, 1858. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 8 A. M. 3:15 and 4:30 P. M.; Albany Mail Train, 11:15 A. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 6:45 A. M. and 12 M; for Dobb's Ferry, 3:40 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 6:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, and Dobb's Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:05 and 10:20 A. M.; and 3:15 and 5:38 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 8 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation. 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 11 A. M.; 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. N. SMITH, Receiver.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD LEAVES SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. for Greenport; Syosset 3.30 (on Saturday nights only to Yaphank;) Hempstead 5; Jamaica 6.30 P.M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$6.000.—A BUSINESS MAN WOULD like to invest the above amount (or more) in some respectable established business, where he would receive compensation for his services, and a good income on his investment. Good references given and required. Address BUSINESS, *Tribune* Office, stating nature of business, &c., &c.

$4.500.—A PARTNER WANTED IN THE manufacturing business; one now doing a good business, and would like to extend it. A gentleman with the above amount, who would like to invest his money in a safe business, can meet the advertiser, by addressing M. T., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

$2.500.—AN ACTIVE PARTY CAN ENGAGE with the advertiser in an established manufacturing business in this City paying from $5,000 to $6 000 per annum, and which can be increased. References exchanged. Address L. L. L., Box No. 142 *Times* Office, with name, &c.

WANTED—$20,000, AS SPECIAL, BY AN OLD House, where everything can be made satisfactory. Any party wishing to make such an arrangement will meet with a favorable opportunity by addressing Box No. 2,348 Post-office.

WANTED.—A PARTY TO SELL TO THE JOBbing trade in the large cities a first-class make of linen threads and spool cotton. None need apply unless thoroughly acquainted with the goods and the business. Address Box 3666 Post-Office.

A BUSINESS MAN GOING SOUTH WOULD undertake the transaction of such business as may be intrusted to his care. Reference given. Address M. F., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

ALES! ALES! ALES!—PRIVATE FAMILIES and clubs can be supplied with Smith's Philadelphia Ale in half-barrels, Allsopp's East India Pale Ale, in kegs; Barclay & Perkin's London Porter, in demijohns, kegs and bottles. I have also constantly on hand one of the best-selected assortments of choice wines and brandies to be found in this City, and at prices which defy competition. G. E. MENDUM,
Wine Vault, No. 18 Wall-st.

SAFE.—FOR SALE, ONE OF LILLIE'S PATENT Burglar and Fire-proof safes, new. Apply to
SMITH, HEGEMAN & CO., No. 70 Broad-st.

SHIPPING.

COLEMAN'S

CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Sailing regularly on advertised day.
CLIPPER, SATURDAY, JAN. 15.
The famous extreme A 1 New-York built clipper-ship
YOUNG AMERICA,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,
Is now rapidly receiving her cargo at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall st.

The reputation of the *Young America* as a California Trader is so well known as to need no comment. Her passages have been 110 days, 109 days and 108 days, respectively, and always delivered her cargo in superior condition. The large engagements already made, will enable us to give her prompt dispatch. N. B.—No Sal Soda taken by ships of this line. For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building.

Agents in San Francisco, WM. T. COLEMAN & Co. Exchange on San Francisco for sale, to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

COLEMAN'S

CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
SAILING REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS.
SATURDAY, JAN. 22.
The fast sailing clipper ship
DICTATOR,
ZEREGA, Commander, is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 13, East River. This elegant and substantial clipper has been built expressly for the California trade, having all the improved ventilations, and has always delivered her cargoes in superior condition, offers great inducements to shippers desirous of landing their goods in San Francisco free from sweat and other damage. She insures at the lowest rates, and having large engagements, will be dispatched on her advertised day. N. B.—No Sal Soda taken on vessels of this line. For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building. Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The extreme clipper
HURRICANE,
SHERMAN, Commander,
will receive freight Monday and Tuesday, Jan. 3 and 4.
Apply to ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 46 Pine-st., corner William.
Agents in San Francisco Messrs.
ROSS, DEMPSTER & Co.
Collections made in California and Oregon.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage……………$130
Second Cabin Passage……………75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage……………$110
Second Cabin Passage……………60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 5.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 12.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Jan. 19.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wedn'day, Jan. 26.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York, Wed'sday, Feb. 2.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The next departure from New-York will be by the steamship PACIFIC, Capt. NICHOLSON, on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, next, and the CIRCASSIAN, Capt. WM. JACKSON, on THURSDAY, Jan. 27, next, touching at St. Johns, N. F., to receive the royal mails. Prices of passage: First class, $90; Second, $50; Third, $30, including free tickets to all the principal cities on railway routes in Great Britain. Third class must provide plate, knife, fork, &c., and bedding. Passage to St. Johns: First class, $35; Second, $25. For freight or passage, inquire of the American Express Company, No. 61 Hudson-st., and at their other advertised offices in the interior. Passage in the third class can be secured at any of the above offices to bring persons out from any of the principal cities on the lines of Railway in Great Britain for $35, or from Galway for $30.
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1858.

FOR THE SOUTH VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly United States Mail side-wheel Steamship Line.
First-class Cabin Passage……………$15
Deck passage……………6
The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:
To Montgomery, Ala……$26 | To Columbia, S. C……$20
To Atlanta, Ga……23 | To Jacksonville, Fla……21
To Augusta, Ga……20 | To Pilatka, Fla……23
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
No steamer Wednesday, Jan. 5.
The MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, succeeds the above, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE U. S. Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WATTON Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked 'below.'
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Feb. 5.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on SATURDAY, 8th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at City Point the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there on Monday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Captain A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, for the above ports, the day after the arrival of steamship AFRICA, which left Liverpool 25th December.
Passage money to Nassau……………$45
Passage money to Havana……………60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana……………15
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELfast, Dublin and Londonderry, without delay, for $30. Return tickets to either of the above places, good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.
GLASGOW, Capt. Thomson, SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 12 noon.
EDINBURG, Capt. Cumming, SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 noon.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75: third class, found with cooked provisions, $30.
For freight or passage apply to
ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

GREAT UNITED STATES MAIL SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP LINES.—FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST, FLA., VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid and favorite steamship ISABEL, Captain WM. ROLLINS, will leave Charleston for Key West and Havana on the 4th and 19th of each month. The Charleston steamships will leave this port for Charleston every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River, connecting with the ISABEL for the above ports. Through tickets may be had on application to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE first-class steamship THOMAS SWANN, J. T. RAMSAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight 10 cents per foot. Cabin Passage to Savannah, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta and Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 26 West-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The *Asia*, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 9½ o'clock, A. M. The AFRICA will sail on the 19th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—Every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY mornings, at 10 o'clock, from Pier No. 24 East River, steamer BRIDGEPORT. Freight taken to all stations on the Housatonic and Naugatuck railroads, and received on wharf every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, from 11 o'clock until sundown. Office No. 105 Beekman-st. G. W. CORLIES, Agent.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ELECTION NOTICE.—TO INSPECTORS OF Election and District Canvassers in the IVth, VIth, Xth and XIVth Wards:

OFFICE CLERK OF COMMON COUNCIL, No. 8 City Hall, New-York, Jan. 3, 1859. }

SIR: You are hereby notified that, pursuant to a proclamation of His Excellency, Governor King, a Special Election will be held in the Fourth Congressional District of this City, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. John Kelly, representative in Congress from said district. The said Special Election will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 5th inst., at the place designated by the Common Council, in each Election District of the IVth, VIth, Xth and XIVth Wards.

The Inspectors of Election in each district will be present at the poll at sunrise, to receive the votes given to fill the vacancy above mentioned. The District Canvassers will be present at each polling place thirty minutes before the closing thereof, to canvass the vote given for the above-specified office.

The Inspectors of Election and Canvassers will appear before the County Clerk and take the oath prescribed by law, previous to the day of election.
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

STATE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—Public notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the next Legislature of the State of New-York for a special act for the incorporation of a Savings Institution, with the usual powers and privileges appertaining to such institutions; said Institution to be known by the name and style of The Twenty-five Cent Savings Bank; the same to be located in the City of New-York.
JOHN BROWN,
JOSHUA B. ARTHUR,
EDWARD DALY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1858. Committee.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL, FROM THIS date, make advances on carpets, oil-cloths and other merchandise connected with the trade, and will have a full assortment of carpet yarns to offer to manufacturers, at No. 33 Cortlandt-st. JONAS CONKLING.

MEDICAL.

HEREDITARY DISEASE, RESULTING from the early indiscretions of youth, and the deteriorating effect of the mineral agents frequently employed, can both be expelled from the system by the use of "TRIESEMAR." Elaborately explained in "Human Frailty," a book sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Frankfort-st., New-York.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

This purely vegetable remedy combines in itself the properties of an Antidote, a mild Cathartic, and a Tonic. It quickly removes from the blood and other fluids of the body the impurities of unhealthy secretions which engender and feed disease, thus striking at the root of the malady.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton st., New-York.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.

Dr. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL of RICORD, of Paris, the first Venereal Surgeon living, and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of New-York, is consulted privately at No. 61 Bleecker-st., east of Broadway. All complicated diseases of the sexual system effectually treated, including weaknesses, &c., &c. Office hours from 9 to 1, and from 5 to 8 in the evening. "RICORD'S PRACTICE EXPLAINED" may be had gratis, by applying as above.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms; but treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON's Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal*. Sold by the Author, as above; also by CHAS. MILLER, No. 496 Broadway, New-York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. Thirtieth edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo. cloth, and about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price, $1; by mail 15 cents extra. Sold also by W. A. Townsend & Co., No. 377 Broadway. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 1, and 5 to 8 evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Essex Standard, Rahway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Pick, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.

CONSUMPTION AND ALL PULMONARY DISORDERS in far gone as well as early stages are assuredly cured with certainty by the use of ROSSWOG'S FLORAL EXTRACT. Living witnesses of standing and station in the City of New-York are ready and eager to attest the superlative excellence of this sterling vegetable exterminator of Tubercular and Lung diseases; their testimony can be placed in the hands of the most sceptic by the advertiser. The best test of the virtue of any medicine is the practical proof of its intrinsic worth. You who suffer upon the brink of the grave, take timely warning and try its efficacy. Prepared as a tea tincture or balm. Sold, in cases at $10, or in half cases at $5, by Dr. PAWL, graduate of Medicine from all the leading colleges of Europe, at No. 135 Wooster-st., New-York, where he can be consulted from 11 to 2 o clock gratis. Sent to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of the price, in a registered letter addressed to L. A. GAMBS, Box No. 4,142 Post-office, New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

DR. WARD, NO. 486 BROADWAY—PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all lingering elsewhere, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you may shortly experience that "Richard is himself again." Sure cure. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend and other wonderful remedies, price $1; cure guaranteed. Female diseases successfully treated; his monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office, No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., second floor, perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. Afflicted, call immediately before applying elsewhere; no charge for consultation. Attendance till 10 P. M.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—CAUTION to the Public. When any person claims to possess the right to manufacture the Antidote, ask them to show the original certificates. We are the sole and only owners of the Antidote and have always been so. We have the original written certificates and sworn affidavits of the cures effected by it, and when our names are written across the label we refund the price when not beneficial. JOHN PYNE & CO., No. 109 Nassau-st. $1 a Bottle; $9 per dozen. Sent to any part of the country.

HONEY BALM—COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL kindred diseases of the throat and lungs can easily be cured by the timely use of KEENEY'S HONEY BALM. Try it—only 25 cents per bottle. Prepared and sold by B. M. KEENEY & CO., No. 17 Court-st., cor. Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, New-York. For sale by all respectable druggists.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal, gleet, stricture, weakness, &c., &c. Office No. 52 Bleecker-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Hours 10½ to 2, and 6 till 9 o'clock. Consultation by letter.

TIMOLAT'S SULPHUR BATHS—NO. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., established in 1820, for the cure of Rheumatism, Eruptions of the Skin, Colds, &c.

DR. HUNTER.—NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., PERFORMS
THE GREATEST CURES EVER MADE.
THE ONLY SECURITY AGAINST HUMBUGS
AND THE EFFECTS OF DISEASES
IS TO APPLY TO HIS OLD
DISPENSARY, NO. 3 DIVISION ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED IN 1834.

Dr. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., offers to the public the only reliable remedy known in the wide world for the permanent cure and removal of every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of venereal disease, which is the genuine HUNTER'S RED DROP, made from the original recipe, in the possession of Dr. HUNTER, and not known by any other person living except Dr. HUNTER, at No. 3 Division-st., one door from Bowery, all the assertions of the many poisonous quacks to the contrary notwithstanding. Dr. H. has prepared every vial of this celebrated medicine, with his own hands, that has ever been offered for sale for the last thirty years, and has never intrusted any living person with the secret; consequently everything offered for sale at any other place is a libel, a base and wicked counterfeit, got up by some unprincipled wretch that, for the sake of a dollar, would trifle with the lives of his fellow-men.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT OF BUFFALO.—ELBRIDGE G. SPAULDING, President of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Genesee, against JAMES J. BALDWIN, and Candace Baldwin, his wife, Elihu J. Baldwin, Lovan L. Lewis, Miles P. Lampson, President of the Genesee County Bank, John Miller, Bradford A. Manchester, the Executor of Zebulon Ketchem, Joseph Cawdee, Joseph G. Mills, William J. Mills, John S. Mitchell, John Bailey, Anson T. Colt, B. H. Vance, Levi Leonard, James C. Brown, Ambrose P. Yaw, George R. Yaw, and Elbridge G. Spaulding, Defendants.—To the defendant JOHN BAILEY: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and serve a copy of your answer on us, at our office in the City of Buffalo, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint, which complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the said Superior Court on the 13th day of October, 1858.—Dated Buffalo, Oct. 14, 1858. METZ & CLARK,
ja1-1aw6wTu Plaintiff's Attorneys, Buffalo, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF QUEENS—JOHN SPADER, Plaintiff, against BENJAMIN A. AYMAR, DANIEL P. KISSAM and FANNY AMANDA KISSAM, his wife, and BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, Defendants.—Summons for Relief.—To the defendant, BENJAMIN A. AYMAR: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Queens, at Jamaica, in said County, and State of New-York, on the 26th day of October, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 60 Wall-st., in the City of New-York and State aforesaid, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October, 1858.
LEWIS & REEVE, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 60 Wall-st., New-York.
d7-1aw10wTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against FREEMAN HUNT, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of GEORGE W. and JOHN A. WOOD, No. 142 Fulton-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 13, 1858.
ELIZABETH T. HUNT, WILLIAM PARMENTER, } Administrators.
s14-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against SAMUEL W. RICH, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of GEORGE MACKENZIE, No. 7 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 13, 1858. EMELINE A. RICH, GEORGE MACKENZIE, } Administrators.
d14-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings.—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM L. BURROUGHS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 238 Livingston-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 30th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 18, 1858.
CLARA S. BURROUGHS, Administratrix.
d21-1aw6m-Tu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILILAM G. McKEE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 57 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of May next. Dated, New-York, the 1st day of November, 1858.
GEORGE C. GRUNDY, Administrator.
n2-1aw6wTu*

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

The Inauguration of Governor Morgan—Governor King's Retiring Address—A Crush—The Next Legislature—Candidates for Speaker and Clerk.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 1, 1859.

New-Year's opens warm, damp and blue. The sleighing is good, but the sidewalks are wet and slippery. From early morning the military are putting themselves through their evolutions, and the fife and drum are continually stirring in our chests those emotions which are uppermost on General Training days. As early as 11 o'clock the Capitol is crowded with people, anxious to see by what process the Empire State surrenders one Governor and assumes another. No part of the building at that hour is more democratic than the Governor's room, into which saunter, at their ease, apple-peddlers, Senators, beggar-girls and State officers. Neither Governor is about, however. At 11½ o'clock, Governor MORGAN enters, with his Staff, and is introduced very informally to those present. Soon after, Governor KING and his Staff enter and shake hands all around. At 12 o'clock, the Albany Burgesses are at the door, the Governors arm-in-arm, their Private Secretaries arm-in-arm, and State officers, &c., form a procession and attempt to march to the Assembly Chamber. The Governors get through without much trouble, but the rest of the procession is terribly squeezed on its route. The only other crowd like it for squeezing is such a one as on New-Years' days files through the charred and dirty portico of your City Hall, and, shaking hands with your Mayor, pass to the pine board, on which crackers and cheese are set out for the people to bolt, until the Policeman bids them to pass on and out at the other door of the Mayor's Office. There are no ladies on the floor, but a saving sprinkling of them in the gallery, which also is full to its uttermost capacity. Order being called and secured, Mr. GIDEON J. TUCKER, Secretary of State, lays off his shaggy gray overcoat, and extending either a remarkably little Bible or a New Testament, Mr. MORGAN, Governor elect, steps down from the Speaker's Chair, lays his hand upon it, hears the oath of office, kisses the little Bible or big Testament, and steps back to his seat. Governor KING now rising, unfolds a few sheets of note paper and recites a brief address to his successor. He compliments him on the high office to which so large a majority of the people have voted to elevate him. He assures him that his personal character and political antecedents fitly commended him to the people, and renews the assurance that Governor MORGAN will never betray the people's confidence. He (Governor KING) enjoyed the conviction that in his (Governor MORGAN's) hands the honor, the wise policy and the principles of the Empire State will be steadily upheld and administered. The position was one of much care and deep responsibility, but it was not wanting in choice privileges—the privilege of serving the State well. In conclusion, he was sure that he would find that fidelity to freedom is loyalty to the Constitution.

Governor KING was frequently interrupted by applause; meanwhile a cannon on the Common, at minute intervals, roared out the popular ratification of what was going on, and rendered portions of the address inaudible.

Governor MORGAN replied modestly, and in a calmer tone. He complimented Governor KING upon the noble bequest he would leave to his children—an unstained reputation. His motives had never been impugned nor questioned. Party spirit may have assailed him, but that was always to be expected. The Press may have criticised his official acts; that was its province. No one had ever attributed to him a dishonest or unworthy motive. The moment that he (Governor KING) was relieved from the pressure of public cares, he (Governor MORGAN) must assume them. Your freedom from care, said he, becomes my anxiety. Accustomed to commercial and political burdens, it must now become his chief thought to preserve unimpaired the credit of the State, and study its welfare. He was not required to enunciate new principles of action or of government. The principles that governed the statesmen of the Revolution, were the doctrines of the people now. He should earnestly strive to follow in their path. If, in moments of alarm, he ever wandered from it, he should hasten to regain it again—the path of safety and of true policy. He should move to the performance of his new duties, relying humbly on that Divine Power which planted the State, and had nourished it thus far, and sustained it. The Governor sat down, while the house rang with applause. The audience then as hastily as possible retired. One enthusiastic individual in the gallery called out "Three cheers for Governor MORGAN!" but it failed to connect. The house was disposed to be quiet and orderly in its demonstrations. The military re-formed, and the old and the new State officers walked two-by-two to the Governor's room.

Some of the Albany papers had announced that the inauguration this year would be unusually brilliant. There was nothing brilliant about it. The two Governors, behind the Speaker's desk, were dressed sensibly in citizen's dress; the Staff Officers rejoiced in new uniforms, and four soldiers in blue overcoats, with tall bearskin caps, and bearing muskets, stood during the ceremonies. The rest of the assembly sat who could, and the rest stood, packed tightly in the aisles.

The two doors of the Governor's room were thrown open, and for the next two hours the people passed in at the one, shook hands with Governor MORGAN, and passed out at the other. After dinner, a few who felt privileged to do so, called on the new Governor at his mansion—the old Townsend residence, on the South side of State-street, the nearest house to the Capitol below the Park. Governor KING, too, saw hosts of friends, and received their congratulations on his successful escape, after so honorable a career, from the cares of State.

The Legislature convenes on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock. A large number of Senators and Assemblymen are already on hand, and an innumerable host of candidates for the dozen or score of places in the gift of the House. Everybody says Mr. LITTLEJOHN will be Speaker, though a great many add that Gen. DURYEA can be if he wants it. The General has not yet arrived, however, and nobody knows whether he will consent to be named in caucus. The only men talked about for Clerk are Mr. HUGHES, of Washington, and Mr. RICHARDSON, of Albany. If Mr. COLE, of Kings, had not been detained by sickness, there is much reason to believe that he would have stood quite as good a show in caucus as either. RICHARDSON has seen almost every member personally, but HUGHES has a troop of fast friends working for him. As it stands, he will probably get the largest vote who promises to make the most deputies, for pretty nearly every member has his favorite candidate for Deputy at his shoulder. But it is New Year's Day, when, if ever, your readers are entitled to immunity from a long letter, and I will not violate the proprieties of the season by a longer infliction. GLAUCUS.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 3, 1859—A. M.

Yesterday was as pretty a Spring day as ever dawned on Albany. The air was balmy and genial, the sidewalks clear of snow, and dry, the crossings tolerable for boots. The streets were as quiet as Nassau-street of a Sunday, but inside the hotels I think I have seen it stiller. The Sabbath services do not monopolize the whole time, and considering the army of candidates for Deputy Clerks, Sergeants-at-Arms, Door-keepers, &c., and from observing how stretched and worn the button-holes looked of the few members yet in, I have no doubt there was some little canvassing going on. This morning the sun rises upon as tangled a skein of complications as you can imagine. Nobody seems to doubt that Mr. LITTLEJOHN will be elected Speaker, but there are several gentlemen who would not mind receiving a complimentary vote for that responsible office. Mr. HUTCHINSON of Orleans has enjoyed a seat for three consecutive years in the Assembly Chamber, and that portion of the Canal interest which lies west of the longitude of Oswego use his name and press his claims freely. Mr. LYONS, of Lewis, an only brother of CALEB, of Lyonsdale, and not more than twice the size of that eccentric Oriental traveler, is talked of mostly by the Oneida people, though in the Oneida delegation is ex-Deputy-Clerk SCHOFIELD, whose name is occasionally mentioned in the same connection. There are no New-Yorkers about, to talk up Mr. CONKLING, though if they were their modesty would shrink from the burden of carrying a Governor and a Speaker at the same time. As Essex County sends but a single man, the nomination of Mr. HALL will devolve upon a member from some other district, but several are willing to undertake the task. Most of these friends of minority candidates volunteer their willingness to unite upon Gen. DURYEA, if Mr. LITTLEJOHN should positively decline to stand in the way of honoring a new man, but then it is generally presumed that when the General arrives he will decline to stand in the way of a unanimous nomination of the gentleman from Oswego.

Meanwhile the Americans have been busy. They came up with one solitary straight American—Mr. LAW, of Delaware—but with 11 Americo-Republicans, and 10 more Republico-Americans. At a late day, a circular, understood to have been written in Albany, and signed by Mr. BOUGHTON, of Saratoga, was sent out to those members of American antecedents who were elected on Union tickets, inviting to a meeting of consultation at Stanwix Hall, at noon, to-day. It was generally presumed that this would be only a meeting of consultation with reference to going into the Republican caucus. But, late last night, it was whispered that a ticket would be presented, and that some who were not disposed to forfeit their claims to a loud voice in the Republican caucus might be compelled to bolt prematurely, if they sat down with the Americans.

As to the clerkship, Mr. HUGHES, of Washington, no doubt is strongest with the lobby, and with the members now present, but when the trains come in with their crowd of members not yet affected by the Albany air, Mr. RICHARDSON's host of quietly pledged adherents are expected to astound the slate-bearers. In this view the long line of deputies are trembling lest they have been too fast in pledging for the Free-Soil Ex-Congressman from Washington County. The Hughes men argue that as Mr. LITTLEJOHN is of Whig descent, the Clerk should be a man who arrives at Republicanism *via* the Democratic way,—which does not seem to tell very decidedly. But the second point they make, that Mr. RICHARDSON stood in the way of a union of the Americans and Republicans last year, almost captured the American affections. On the other hand, the suspicion that central Republicanism would best be suited by Mr. HUGHES' election alarms the old American spirit, and now it looks as if the Americo-Republican vote would be cast for RICHARDSON.

Meanwhile it is refreshing to contemplate the calmness of Senators, who have no officers to elect, and who spend their time in reviving socialities and talking over the contested seat of the Eleventh District. Mr. WETMORE, the Republican, will claim the warm seat of Mr. MANDEVILLE, who heedlessly accepted, as his opponents say, or, at least as his friends admit, was on the verge of accepting the office of Postmaster at Stuyvesant Falls, which he strenuously sought. As you have not published the list of members since soon after election, I annex it:

SENATE.

Dist.
1. *Josiah B. Smith.*
2. *Samuel Sloan.*
3. *Francis B. Spinola.*
4. *John C. Mather.*
5. *Smith Ely, Jr.*
6. *Richard Schell.*
7. *John Doherty.*
8. *Benjamin Brandreth.*
9. OSMER B. WHEELER.
10. *George W. Pratt.*
11. { HENRY C. WETMORE. / Wm. G. Mandeville.
12. *John D. Willard.*
13. GEO. Y. JOHNSON.
14. *Edward I. Burhans.*
15. *George G. Scott.*
16. Ralph A. Loveland.

Dist.
17. William A. Wheeler.
18. Joseph A. Willard.
19. Alrick Hubbell.
20. Addison H. Laflin.
21. Chency Ames.
22. James Noxon.
23. John J. Foote.
24. Lyman Truman.
25. Alex. B. Williams.
26. Truman Boardman.
27. Alex. T. Diven.
28. John E. Paterson.
29. Horatio D. Stow, Ind.
30. John B. Halsted.
31. Erastus S. Prosser.
32. John P. Darling.

Republicans in Roman, 17; Democrats in *Italics*, 12; Americans in SMALL CAPS, 3.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY CO.
1. *Henry Crebie.*
2. Morgan L. Filkins.
3. *William A. Young, Ind.*
4. Lorenzo D. Collins.

ALLEGANY CO.
1. Alfred Lockhart.
2. William Cobb.

BROOME CO.
1. Osborne E. Bump.

CATTARAUGUS CO.
1. Mareena Baker.
2. William Buffington, Jr.

CAYUGA CO.
1. William W. Payne.
2. Chauncey M. Abbott.

CHAUTAUQUE CO.
1. Henry Bliss.
2. Sidney E. Palmer.

CHEMUNG CO.
1. Peter Wintermute.

CHENANGO CO.
1. *Grant B. Palmer.*
2. Judson L. Grant.

CLINTON CO.
1. Lewis M. Pierce.

COLUMBIA CO.
1. *Henry P. Hermance.*
2. J. G. Van Valkenburgh.

CORTLAND CO.
1. Arthur Holmes.

DELAWARE CO.
1. Baila R. Johnson.
2. SAMUEL A. LAW.

DUTCHESS CO.
1. James Mackin.
2. Samuel J. Farnum.

ERIE CO.
1. Daniel Brown.
2. H. B. Miller.
3. John S. King.
4. Wilson Rogers.

ESSEX CO.
1. Monroe Hall.

FRANKLIN CO.
1. Martin L. Parlin.

FULTON AND HAMILTON CO.'S.
1. Henry W. Spencer.

GENESEE CO.
1. Elbridge G. Moulton.

GREENE CO.
1. *Aug. R. Macomber.*

HERKIMER CO.
1. Solomon Graves.
2. Lester Green.

JEFFERSON CO.
1. Russell Weaver.
2. Patrick S. Stewart.
3. Firman Fisk.

KINGS CO.
1. *Joseph Wilson.*
2. Marcus D. Moore.
3. Harmanus B. Duryea.
4. *Thomas A. Gardner.*
5. Lucius C. Andrus.
6. Abraham Messerole, Jr.
7. Franklin Tuthill.

LEWIS CO.
1. Lyman R. Lyon.

LIVINGSTON CO.
1. Samuel L. Fuller.
2. John Wiley.

MADISON CO.
1. Simeon Ryder.
2. Noah M. Coburn.

MONROE CO.
1. Harrison A. Lyon.
2. Elias Pond.
3. Alphonso Perry.

MONTGOMERY CO.
1. Jeremiah Snell.

NEW-YORK CO.
1. *Jacob L. Smith.*
2. *Michael Fitzgerald.*
3. *Christian B. Woodruff.*
4. *William Grover.*
5. John J. Shaw.
6. *George A. Jeremiah.*
7. Fred. A. Conkling.
8. *James J. Reilly.*
9. Charles S. Spencer.
10. *John W. Chanler.*
11. *Noah A. Childs.*
12. *Theodore E. Tomlinson.*

NEW-YORK CO.
13. *Peter Masterson.*
14. George Opdyke.
15. Stephen S. Childs.
16. *James C. Rutherford.*
17. *James McLeod.*

NIAGARA CO.
1. James Sweeny.
2. Burt Van Horn.

ONEIDA CO.
1. Charles M. Scholefield.
2. Edward Loomis.
3. Patrick C. Costello.
4. Didymus Thomas.

ONONDAGA CO.
1. Luke Ranney.
2. Luke W. Slocum.
3. Orrin Aylworth.

ONTARIO CO.
1. *Ulysses Warner.*
2. Snotwell Powell.

ORANGE CO.
1. *James H. Mallory.*
2. Joseph Davis.

ORLEANS CO.
1. Almanzor Hutchinson.

OSWEGO CO.
1. De Witt C. Littlejohn.
2. Beman Brockway.
3. James J. Coit.

OTSEGO CO.
1. George F. Longenhelt.
2. David B. St. John.

PUTNAM CO.
1. Edwin A. Pelton.

QUEENS CO.
1. *Edward A. Lawrence.*
2. Robert L. Meeks.

RENSSELAER CO.
1. Thomas Coleman.
2. Henry B. Clark.
3. Anson Bingham.

RICHMOND CO.
1. *Robert Christie.*

ROCKLAND CO.
1. *Wesley J. Weiant.*

ST. LAWRENCE CO.
1. Harlow Godard.
2. William Briggs.
3. Oscar F. Shepard.

SARATOGA CO.
1. Chauncey Boughton.
2. George S. Batchellor.

SCHENECTADY CO.
1. Charles Thomas.

SCHOHARIE CO.
1. *W. C. Lamont.*

SCHUYLER CO.
1. Isaac D Mekeel.

SENECA CO.
1. Jacob P. Chamberlain.

STEUBEN CO.
1. Abel Eveland.
2. Wickham R. Crocker.
3. John T. Plato.

SUFFOLK CO.
1. Benj. F. Wiggins.
2. *Richard J. Cornelius.*

SULLIVAN CO.
1. *Gideon E. Bushnell.*

TIOGA CO.
1. David Earll.

TOMPKINS CO.
1. Wm. Woodbury.

ULSTER CO.
1. *Edmund Suydam.*
2. Albert Carpenter.
3. Abraham D Ladue.

WARREN CO.
1. Elisha Pendell.

WAYNE CO.
1. H. K. Graves.
2. J. A. Laing.

WASHINGTON CO.
1. Andrew Thompson.
2. Jas. M. Northrup.

WESTCHESTER CO.
1. *Aug. Van Cortlandt.*
2. James S. See.
3. Gaylord B. Hubbell.

WYOMING CO.
1. Elias C. Holt.

YATES CO.
1. Daniel Morris.

Democrats in *Italics*, 29; Straight Americans in SMALL CAPS, 1. Entire Opposition, 99. Of these—11 elected on Union tickets are of American antecedents, and 10 elected on Union tickets are of Republican antecedents.

The Governor's Message was dispatched from the *Evening Journal* office, a copy for each New-York daily, at 8 o'clock this morning. GLAUCUS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 3.

The Trustees of the Dudley Observatory, this afternoon took possession of the building heretofore forcibly held against them by the late Scientific Council, and the officers appointed by the Board of Trustees are now in peaceful possession of the building.

There was a caucus, this afternoon, of all the Americans elected on the Union ticket. A call appears in the *Journal* for a Republican caucus to-night. In consequence of this call being confined exclusively to the Republicans, the American Union members expressed a determination not to take part with them in the organization. Fourteen members were present at the meeting, which adjourned till to-night.

The Republican Caucus was called to order at 7 o'clock this evening by Mr. HUTCHINSON, of Orleans, who nominated Mr. SHEPPARD, of St. Lawrence, chairman.

Mr. SHEPPARD, on taking the chair, briefly returned his thanks for the honor conferred on him, and congratulated the Republicans on their position in the State.

Mr. SLOCUM, of Onondaga, and Mr. SPENCER, of New-York, were chosen Secretaries.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD, of Oneida, moved that all the members elected on Union tickets be invited to participate in the proceedings of the caucus.

Mr. ABBOTT, of Cayuga, moved to amend by confining the invitation to Republicans elected on Union tickets.

Mr. DURYEA, of Kings, and Mr. SCHOLEFIELD spoke warmly in favor of the original resolution, and Mr. VAN HORN and Mr. ABBOTT opposed it.

On motion of Mr. HUTCHINSON, the subject was laid on the table.

Mr. KING, of Erie, inquired whether the handbill calling a caucus of Republicans and all the Union members opposed to the Administration was official?

The Chair said such was not the call read by the gentleman who called the caucus to order.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD desired to know by whose authority the call read from the Chair was issued.

Mr. HUTCHINSON said the caucus was called according to the common custom.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD replied that then one call was as official as the other.

An informal ballot was then taken for Speaker, and Mr. DEWITT C. LITTLEJOHN receiving sixty-five votes out of eighty-nine, was, on motion of Mr. MONROE HALL, unanimously nominated as the candidate.

Mr. WILLIAM RICHARDSON was nominated for Clerk on the first ballot.

Mr. D. M. PRESCOTT, of Oneida, was nominated for Sergeant-at-Arms.

The American Union members met again this evening and nominated Mr. CHAUNCEY BOUGHTON of Saratoga for Speaker, and Mr. DAVID WILSON for Clerk.

Compliment to Governor King.

Messrs. S. VAN RENSSELAER, PETER GANSEVOORT, NICHOLAS HILL, THURLOW WEED, and other citizens of Albany, have tendered the compliment of a public dinner to Governor KING. The Governor declined the dinner, but returned the following reply:

ALBANY, Dec. 31, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of the invitation with which you have honored me to a public dinner. I am deeply touched by the manner and the sentiments of your letter of invitation. It is a frank and generous testimonial from good and honorable men, among whom I have been living for the last two years, to my manner of life as a citizen and a man. I should indeed be wanting in sensibility, if I did not prize such a testimonial above all earthly reward. I esteem myself greatly honored by it, and proudly sustained by such a proof of friendly feeling and general confidence. I would gladly accept the invitation to meet you, and should deem it a great distinction to do so; but having made my arrangements to leave the city early in the ensuing week, I am reluctantly obliged to forego your proffered hospitality. Accept, then, generous friends, my warm and grateful acknowledgments for this unexpected, but most welcome expression of your personal regard and consideration. It comes to me on the eve of my separation from those who have won from me the strongest regard, by the uniform kindness with which they have received and honored me, and I leave with unaffected regret the associations which have rendered my residence in this ancient city one of unalloyed pleasure and enjoyment.

With great consideration and respect,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN A. KING.

Messrs. S. VAN RENSSELAER, PETER GANSEVOORT, AMASA J. PARKER, and others.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...JAN. 3.

$9,000	Tenn. 6s, 90.ex.d.	92
6,000	do.	92⅛
1,000	do.	92
1,000	Virginia 6s.ex d.	96½
1,000	N.Y. Cent. R. 6s.	91
7,000	Erie R. Bds. '75.	46
5,000	E. R. Con. Bs. '71	45
1,000	Mich. S. 1st M. Bs.	88
2,000	N. Ia. 1st mtge.	86¾
1,000	Mich. S S'g F. Bs.	73¾
8,000	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bds.	87¾
20,000	do. s60	87
10,000	LaC.&M.L.G.Bs.	24½
30	Am. Ex. Bank	106½
10	Artisans' Bank	91
100	Guilford Min. Co.	1⅝
100	Cumberland Pref.	20
36	Del. & Hud. Cal Co.	99½
50	do.	99⅝
15	do.	99½
100	Mil & Miss. R. R.	12
50	Penn. Coal Co.	82
25	do.	82⅛
400	Pacific M. S. S. Co.	91⅜
155	do.	91⅜
50	do. s30	91½
100	do. s60	91¼
100	do. s10	91⅜
50	do. s15	91⅜
50	do. s3	9⅜
860	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	84⅜
400	do. b60	84⅜
300	do. s30	84⅛
100	do. b10	84⅜
100	do. b60	84⅜
50	do. s15	84⅛
100	do. b30	84⅜
807	do.	84⅛
100	do. s10	94⅛
100	M'n S.&N.I.G.S. s60	48
250	Hudson R. R. R. b30	34
200	do.	34
50	Harlem R. R.	13¼
100	do. s60	13¼
450	Harlem R.R. pref. s30	35
200	do. s60	35
65	do.	35⅛
100	do. b60	35⅛
24	do.	35¼
300	Reading R. R. opg.	53
500	do. s30	53
400	do. opg.	53⅛
225	Mich. Cen. R. R.	52
50	do. b30	52
60	Mich. So. & N.I. R.	20¾
200	Panama Railrd. b60	123⅝
150	do.	123⅛
50	Illinois Cen. R.R. s30	69
300	do. s30	68¾
100	do. s10	69
247	do.	69¼
150	do. s3	69
75	do. s10	68¾
30	Clev.Col.&Cin.R.R.	95¼
25	do.	96
125	Gal. & Ch. R.	72
75	do. b60	72
205	do.	71⅝
100	do. b60	71¾
250	do. s10	71½
100	do. b60	71⅝
350	Cl. & Tol. R.	31¾
150	do.	31⅞
100	do. b69	31⅞
550	Ch. & R. I. R. R.	59¼
200	do.	59⅜
300	do. s30	59⅛
50	do. b60	59⅜
25	do. b60	59⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	B'n.C W.L ex d.	100
50	Pac. M. S. Co. s60	91⅜
50	do.	91⅜
10	do.	91⅜
150	do. b30	92
100	do.	92
100	N. Y. C. R. R.	84⅛
100	do. s30	84
100	do. s60	83⅞
200	do. b30	84⅛
100	do. s3	84⅛
100	Hud. Riv. R. R. b60	34
200	do.	34
200	Harlem Railroad	13⅜
100	do. b60	13⅛
20	do.	13¼
200	Harlem R. R. pref.	36
100	do.	36⅛
15	do.	36⅛
100	do. s30	36
50	Chi. & Rk.I.R.R. b60	59⅜
100	do.	59
50	Stonington R. R. b60	58¾
150	Ill. Cent. R. R.	68
50	Ga. & Chi. R. R.	71⅜
100	do. b60	71⅛
50	do. s60	71¼
100	do.	71⅜
50	do. s7	71⅜
50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	12⅝
145	La Crosse & Mil. R.	2¾

MONDAY, Jan. 3—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Jan. 1, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Dec. 25:

Increase in Loans	$867,954
Increase in Specie	761,453
Increase in Circulation	149,742
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	2,005,115

Including the Clearing-House operations of the week, which show the interexchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Jan. 2, 1858.	Jan. 1, 1859	Dec. 25, 1858
Capital	$64,688,000	$67,734,755	$67,734,755
Loans	98,549,983	127,584,319	126,716,365
Specie	28,561,946	27,129,725	26,378,272
Circulation	6,499,403	7,854,090	7,704,348
Gross Deposits	78,635,224	111,290,742	108,924,628
Exchanged	13,601,357	20,606,551	20,245,552
Undrawn	65,033,867	90,684,191	88,679,076
In Sub-Treasury	3,259,336	5,108,371	6,008,398

The New Year opens with an enhanced movement in all departments of the Bank return. The Specie line is up $761,453, and the average a rising one—the last receipts from California having averaged but two days of the week. The Undrawn Deposits are up *two millions dollars*, partly, no doubt, in preparation for the Dividends to be paid out to-day for distant States and Corporations. The Loans are up $867,954, in anticipation of the mercantile and other payments of the 1st and 4th January. The peculiar feature in the Statement is that the accumulation of Deposits in this City should stand on the 1st January, in the midst of the active business at the South, to near the Summer maximum. On the 10th July the figures were $92,337,042. They are now $90,684,191. As the Exchanges with the South already show signs of turning in our favor, the probability is not only that the drain in that direction for Specie has almost ceased, but that the balances in New-York from nearly every quarter of the Union will henceforth increase, running up the Deposit line to *one hundred millions* by the 1st April, and to *one hundred and twenty millions* by the middle or close of July.

The market for money to-day is partially unsettled by the large dividend payments, and several days must transpire before we have a steady movement all round. Meantime the sums called in by a few prominent Banks are readily supplied to the Brokers by outside lenders, and the negotiations, on demand to-day, are at 3@3½ ꝑ cent. on State and other first-class Stocks, and 4 ꝑ cent. on other reliable collateral. The Discount Brokers report no change of rate on mercantile bills. There was more business done in the way of collecting Dividends to-day than in either borrowing or lending Money. The Foreign Exchange market opens flat for Wednesday's steamer, and thus far the transactions are less than by the last Wednesday's packet. Some sales of Bank bills, (Southern or Canadian,) at 109½ on London; the whole range of quotation being, as last week, 109¼@109⅝ ꝑ cent. Francs are steady, f.5.16¼@f.5.13⅞. The coast steamer for New-Orleans to-day took no specie.

The Stock Market opened this morning with a steady feeling, and some additional firmness in State Stocks. The offering of these was quite moderate. Tennessees brought 92½ ex-dividend; Virginias 96½, and Missouris 87½ ꝑ cent. In Railway Bonds, also, the offering at Friday's rates was light, except in Illinois Centrals, which were done at 87, seller 60 days, and 87¾, cash. Panama shares were 123⅞, sales in the forenoon, and 117¾@118 the quotation at the Second Board after the announcement of the 6 ꝑ cent. half-yearly dividend. Pacific Mail shares were 1½@2 ꝑ cent higher than on Friday, and in the afternoon sales were made at 92 ꝑ cent., the stock closing 91⅞@92. New-York Central on the early call of the list sold at 84⅞, but after the Western Stocks were reached, lower rates were made. On most of them, the price yielded to 84¼@⅛a84 ꝑ cent., closing 84 ꝑ cent. The advices from London in regard to Illinois Central carried a decline in that stock of 2½@3 ꝑ cent. from the extreme bids of Friday, and this gave new courage to the sellers for the decline in Galena, Rock Island, &c. Galena closed 71@71¼ ꝑ cent., and Rock Island 59@59½ ꝑ cent. Erie shares were steady through the day at 16⅞@17 ꝑ cent. Harlem Preference shares 36@36½ ꝑ cent., being a further rise of 1½ ꝑ cent., and the common Stock, 13½@13⅝ ꝑ cent. The bids for the first mortgage of the Company were at 90 ꝑ cent., no sellers. The Hudson shares were firm at 34 ꝑ cent. The December traffic is said to be nearer $70,000 increase on last season than $50,000 as heretofore estimated. Brooklyn City sixes sold at 100 ex dividend. The most decided upward movement on the non-dividend list was in Reading, which brought as much as 53½ ꝑ cent., though closing 53@53⅛ ꝑ cent. for the reopening of transfers on 12th January. The Winter Coal traffic over the Road is much larger than last season, and the Stock appears to be held with more firmness, in consequence, both here and in Philadelphia. Pennsylvania Coal also improved to 82@82½ ꝑ cent. The general market finally closed dull.

The half yearly Dividend of 6 ꝑ cent., declared this afternoon by the management of the Panama Company, is the second division at the same rate, out of 17 ꝑ cent. on the Capital earned in the year 1858, over and above the expenses and interest of the concern, and the most liberal allowance for renewal, depreciation, &c. Of the undivided surplus, $100,000 is placed in one of the Trust Companies for the purchase and redemption of the first mortgage of the Company, which at present is held in London at a price in sterling money equivalent to 110 ꝑ cent. The feature in the present exhibit is stated to be the fact that, for the first time, the miscellaneous traffic of the road *exceeds* the California passenger trade. This department of the business has been rapidly growing for a year or two past, in consequence of the freight facilities by sailing vessels hence to the Isthmus, and by the coast steamers of the Company on the Pacific side, trading to the Central American States.

The January half-yearly dividend of the Merchants' Exchange Bank is 3½ ꝑ cent. The Hanover Fire Insurance 6 ꝑ cent. The January coupons on the Texas Central Railroad Bonds will be paid by REID & TRACY, No. 85 Chambers street.

The Mariner's Savings Institution has declared the usual semi-annual dividend. The Merchants' Insurance Company, and the New-Amsterdam Fire Insurance Company have also declared dividends.

The following are the Country Bank-Note and Land Warrant quotations of LE HURAY & Co., No. 9 Wall-street:

Banks.	Dis.	Banks.	Dis.
N. Y. State	¼@ —	Mobile	Par
New-England	⅛@ —	Ohio, Ind. and Ky.	⅜@ ⅜
Jersey	⅛@ —	Indiana Free	1 @ —
Philadelphia	⅛@ —	Missouri	1 @ —
Penn. Country	⅜@ —	Michigan	⅜@ —
Penn. par in Phil.	⅜@ —	Illinois and Wis.	1½@1¾
Baltimore City	¼@ —	Tennessee Old	1 @ —
Maryland	⅜@ —	Tennessee Free	1 @ —
Virginia Old	⅜@ —	Canada	⅜@ —
Virginia Free	⅜@ —	Intern'l B'k, Tor'o	⅜@ —
North Carolina	⅜@1	Phila. Checks	@ —
S. Carolina & Ga.	⅜@ ¼	Balt. Checks	1-5@ —
New-Orleans	Par	Boston Checks	⅛@ —

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying	Selling.
160 acres	83	86
120 acres	121	84
80 acres	84	87
40 acres	100	110

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	Loans. Jan. 1.	Loans. Dec. 25.	Specie. Jan. 1.	Specie. Dec. 25.
Bk. of New-York	4,176,561	4,211,503	942,118	895,918
Manhattan Co.	4,991,297	4,887,977	959,475	651,362
Merchants' Bank	6,181,831	6,088,484	1,754,612	1,752,441
Mechanics' Bank	4,270,100	4,240,329	924,291	956,507
Union Bank	2,789,227	2,770,777	625,731	543,893
Bk. of America	6,003,918	5,862,942	1,835,868	1,999,566
Phenix Bank	3,475,620	3,446,609	612,685	588,866
City Bank	1,815,183	1,828,209	831,069	684,025
Tradesmen's Bank	1,241,067	1,238,156	178,673	188,037
Fulton Bank	1,751,656	1,719,222	379,454	335,550
Chemical Bank	1,799,716	1,935,700	710,737	631,312
Merch. Exch. Bk.	1,979,481	1,967,728	259,146	260,057
National Bank	2,087,886	2,060,477	329,757	294,654
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,598,998	1,556,517	232,299	240,956
Mech. & Trad. Bk	819,853	831,661	159,057	170,559
Greenwich Bank	676,397	658,281	63,903	97,056
Leather Man. Bk.	2,275,189	2,190,154	370,015	349,742
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,282,317	1,264,727	214,036	205,771
Bk. St. New-York	4,080,401	3,896,976	1,502,590	1,251,964
Am. Exchange Bk	8,195,460	8,108,868	1,840,466	1,783,082
Bk. of Commerce	12,839,169	12,850,034	2,083,536	2,610,932
Broadway Bank	2,481,611	2,487,315	516,899	464,851
Ocean Bank	1,836,560	1,807,445	310,035	326,352
Mercantile Bank	2,599,387	2,577,401	456,955	379,346
Pacific Bank	1,044,228	1,037,670	184,255	179,574
Bk. of Republic	4,647,937	4,505,517	1,556,076	1,461,009
Chatham Bank	557,903	565,114	94,702	66,494
People's Bank	693,174	698,666	80,631	79,802
Bk. of N. America	1,584,186	1,589,807	389,281	317,514
Hanover Bank	1,386,173	1,481,679	288,846	223,091
Irving Bank	835,113	820,966	209,282	215,674
Metropolitan Bank	7,192,752	7,228,141	1,131,477	1,004,228
Citizens' Bank	698,4 8	714,444	143,881	91,750
Nassau Bank	1,713,297	1,739,431	252,878	240,352
Market Bank	1,665,248	1,663,738	264,111	281,156
St. Nicholas Bank	1,187,752	1,192,022	224,678	218,085
Shoe & Leath. Bk	4,299,596	4,218,880	909,591	1,187,333
Corn Exch. Bank	1,610,545	1,548,233	349,173	289,345
Continental Bank	3,662,574	3,844,712	551,206	542,165
Bk. of Comm'lth	1,081,400	1,094,726	210,670	196,470
Oriental Bank	562,059	560,988	92,936	73,424
Marine Bank	889,803	904,310	106,037	105,142
Atlantic Bank	612,159	603,917	63,912	64,585
Imp. & Traders' Bk	2,525,640	2,484,813	297,765	341,213
Park Bank	4,408,931	4,258,564	989,648	969,726
Artisans' Bank	1,031,528	1,023,196	174,039	103,552
Mech. B'g Ass'n	328,222	305,192	124,671	97,538
N.Y. Dry Dock Co	425,907	424,423	78,052	77,082
N. Y. Exch. Bank	299,658	295,619	33,108	34,757
Bull's Head Bank	377,020	375,495	31,029	32,591
N.Y. County Bank	377,695	376,131	39,805	39,996
Grocers' Bank	363,636	376,855	53,217	54,904
East River Bank	246,684	257,098	29,670	32,519
North River Bank	320,173	333,682	81,025	78,335
Total	127,584,319	126,716,365	27,129,725	26,378,272
	Increase	$867,954	Increase	$761,453

BANKS.	Circulation. Jan. 1.	Circulation. Dec. 25.	Deposits—Net. Jan. 1.	Deposits—Net. Dec. 25.
Bk. of New-York	381,455	381,248	2,697,239	2,745,448
Manhattan Co	293,899	286,885	3,440,029	2,877,625
Merchants' Bank	184,477	179,298	5,087,294	5,004,442
Mechanics' Bank	295,885	303,199	3,337,088	3,353,706
Union Bank	178,416	179,783	2,305,019	2,033,649
Bk. of America	113,833	116,456	5,096,828	5,278,970
Phenix Bank	107,365	105,459	2,275,606	2,276,638
City Bank			1,721,573	1,582,606
Tradesmen's Bank	263,603	261,239	689,852	683,630
Fulton Bank	129,288	134,463	1,482,857	1,394,766
Chemical Bank	267,577	267,495	1,905,992	1,963,449
Merch. Exch. Bk.	138,159	137,585	965,338	970,386
National Bank	153,065	131,990	835,819	804,913
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	174,653	175,057	968,838	1,005,664
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	111,889	120,852	700,307	732,060
Greenwich Bank	125,397	122,501	487,916	516,313
Leather Man. Bk.	255,138	243,976	1,512,666	1,464,246
Seventh Ward Bk	185,267	177,177	733,103	735,598
Bk. St. New-York	241,693	299,503	3,358,340	2,919,163
Am. Exchange Bk	237,369	209,676	5,856,834	5,803,004
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	6,316,848	6,947,227
Broadway Bank	227,815	220,665	1,954,359	1,916,569
Ocean Bank	112,453	111,909	1,280,566	1,275,725
Mercantile Bank	40,000	39,200	1,925,605	1,857,271
Pacific Bank	125,279	125,751	826,190	807,802
Bk. of Republic	133,258	174,502	4,511,083	4,309,570
Chatham Bank	116,988	107,445	302,778	280,702
People's Bank	116,252	114,910	466,446	470,162
Bk. of N. America	81,994	80,807	1,009,905	933,264
Hanover Bank	84,979	85,605	743,132	701,597
Irving Bank	109,076	107,115	676,545	677,346
Metropolitan Bk	248,781	243,895	4,639,585	4,485,338
Citizens' Bank	150,424	146,846	523,697	494,661
Nassau Bank	116,944	120,171	1,060,591	1,025,810
Market Bank	169,033	167,280	1,027,391	1,020,423
St. Nicholas Bank	95,734	95,939	813,358	807,495
Shoe & Leath. Bk	97,739	86,186	4,169,136	4,125,862
Corn Exch. Bank	130,220	126,022	1,057,001	978,658
Continental Bank	162,828	158,183	2,449,994	2,303,824
Bk. of Comm'lth	162,382	153,886	791,297	777,819
Oriental Bank	98,894	97,602	379,417	374,668
Marine Bank	115,927	117,608	428,133	479,966
Atlantic Bank	97,661	97,164	271,462	246,338
Imp. & Traders' Bk	201,284	200,753	1,471,457	1,400,863
Park Bank	183,203	181,296	3,413,216	3,211,524
Artisans' Bank	94,799	92,443	686,281	597,828
Mech. B'g Ass'n	69,725	66,252	245,308	210,722
N.Y. Dry Dock Co	132,179	125,864	231,564	243,571
N. Y. Exch. Bank	112,010	112,650	298,733	300,231
Bull's Head Bank	104,084	101,369	329,698	330,814
N. Y. County Bk.	84,869	87,329	277,265	285,052
Grocers' Bank	41,956	45,059	245,198	247,805
East River Bank	85,644	86,521	122,774	139,772
North River Bank	55,825	51,966	275,512	284,604
Total	7,854,090	7,704,348	90,684,191	88,679,076
	Increase	$149,742	Increase	$2,005,115

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 3, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.	Total.
Ashes, bbls	26		26
Flour, bbls	361	710	1,071
Wheat, bushels		616	616
Oats, bushels	540		540
Provisions, pkgs	1,130	100	1,230
Whisky, bbls	20		20

COTTON—Sales have been made, to-day, of 1,000 bales at a shade firmer prices, including Middling Upland at 12c., and do. New-Orleans at 12⅛c., ꝑ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opens rather tamely for the leading kinds of State and Western Flour, yet most holders are quite firm, and for some desirable lots they claim a shade better prices. The inquiry is mainly for home use. Sales have been reported of 8,600 bbls.

Unsound State, ꝑ bbl	$3 70@ 4 20
Superfine State	4 25@ 4 50
Extra State	5 00@ 5 25
Superfine Western	4 35@ 4 70
Fancy Ohio	4 90@ 5 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 00@ 6 50
Extra Ohio	5 45@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 30@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 60@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 50@ 8 50

Canadian is in demand at firmer rates; sales 220 bbls., at $5 30@$6 55 for low to choice extra, ꝑ bbl. Southern is in request at old figures; sales 1,200 bbls., at $4 75@$5 40 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 50@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ꝑ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive at $3 25@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ꝑ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet at $3 40@$3 50 for Jersey, and $4 for Brandywine, ꝑ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is moderately inquired for at about previous prices; sales 16,500 bushels, including good White Western at $1 30; Red do. (Winter) at $1 20; White Kentucky, part choice, at $1 55; prime White Southern at $1 43; and inferior to ordinary red Southern, at $1 10@$1 15 ꝑ bushel. Corn is quiet, yet stiffly held; sales have been reported of 11,200 bushels at 78c. for prime mixed Western, in store; 75c. for new round Yellow; 73c.@74c. for new Yellow Jersey and Southern; 76½c. for choice new White Southern, ꝑ bushel. Rye and Barley are essentially unaltered. Oats are in good request at strengthening prices. We quote Canadian at 56c.@58c.; Western at 55c.@57c.; State at 50c.@53c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 46c.@50c.; and Southern at 44c.@46c., ꝑ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and prices favor buyers; sales 570 bbls., in lots, at $17 50 for new Mess; $17 for old Mess, and $13 25 for Prime, ꝑ bbl. Cut Meats have been in limited request, including Hams, at 9c.@9½c., Sides, at 8c.@8½c., Shoulders, at 6½c.@6¾c. ꝑ ℔. Bacon continues quiet, chiefly at 8½c.@10c. Lard is improving; sales 460 tcs. and bbls. at 11½c.@11¾c. ꝑ ℔. Beef is quiet, at old rates. Sales, to-day, 200 bbls., in lots, at $8 75@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$11 50 for extra do.; $7 75@$9 for Country Mess; $6@$6 75 for do., Prime, ꝑ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $17@$20 ꝑ tc., Beef Hams, $13 50@$16 ꝑ bbl. Butter is in demand at 12c.@19c. for Ohio; 16c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@26c. for prime to choice State, ꝑ ℔. Cheese is salable and steady at 8½c.@9½c. ꝑ ℔. Stock in the packing yards of New-York and Brooklyn includes 66,828 bbls. Pork, and 71,880 tcs. and bbls. Beef, against 30,301 bbls. Pork and 46,492 tcs. and bbls. Beef Dec. 1, 1858, and 10,558 bbls. Pork and 39,144 tcs. and bbls. Beef, Jan. 1, 1858.

SUGARS—The market exhibits no important change; sales having been made, to-day, of about 850 hhds., including Cuba at 6½c.@7¾c., and New-Orleans at 6½c.@7¾c., ꝑ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls., in lots, at 24c⅜.@25., chiefly at 24¾c., ꝑ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were very quiet. For Liverpool there were no important engagements. For London 700 boxes Cheese were taken at 30s. For Bremen, 700 cases Tobacco at 27s. 6d.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. SEPT. 24, 1858.

Real Estate....MONDAY, Jan. 3.

No public sales to-day.

Mr. SAMUEL EDDY reports the sale, Dec. 31, 1858, of seventeen lots—eight on Fifth-avenue, being the entire front on the avenue between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth streets, in connection with five lots adjoining on 75th-street, and four adjoining lots on Seventy-sixth-street, for $80,000; bought by Messrs. A. MICHELBACHER, ISAAC SLEEGMAN, and —— HOUSMANN. Also, Dec. 21, 1858, sixteen lots, eight on Seventy-eighth-street and eight on Seventy-ninth-street, commencing 375 feet east of Fifth-avenue, for $2,350 per lot E. to F. Also, Dec. 28, 1858, the resale of six of the last-named lots—three on Seventy-eighth and three on Seventy-ninth-streets—for $2,500 each; F. to E.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Jan. 3.

FLOUR opened dull, but closed with a better demand. WHISKY advanced to 22½c. HOGS—Sales 1 000, at $6@$6 80—the latter price for heavy. MESS PORK—Sales 1,200 bbls., before 'Change, at $17, but the market closed unsettled afterward under the *America's* advices. LARD is steady, at 11c.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Jan. 3.

The receipts here of the *America's* advices caused an advance in the prices of COTTON of ¼c. The sales to-day add up 960 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 3.

The *America's* advices caused great activity in the COTTON market to-day, and prices advanced ¼c. The sales foot up 23,500 bales, at 11½c.@11¾c. for middling. CORN advanced 5c.; sales at 85c. LARD, in kegs, 11½c. Raw WHISKY, 24½c. FREIGHTS—Cotton, to Liverpool, ⅜d. Drafts on New-York, at sixty days, 1½@2 ꝑ cent. discount, and at sight ⅛@¾ ꝑ cent.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 3.

FLOUR quiet; superfine $5 12½. WHEAT quiet; sales 2,500 bushels red, at $1 24@$1 27; white at $1 35@$1 45. CORN advanced; sales 3,000 bushels, at 71c.@72c. WHISKY dull, at 24¼c.@25½c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 3.

FLOUR dull; Howard-street and Ohio offered at $5@$5 12½, but without buyers. WHEAT active; white, $1 31@$1 45; red, $1 19@$1 23. CORN—White, 69c.@71c.; yellow, 71c.@74c. PORK firm. COFFEE firm; stock reduced.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 3.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State 5s, 92⅞, ex interest; Reading Railroad, 26⅜; Long Island Railroad, 11¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43⅛.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Names.	Date.	Leaves.	For.
Asia	Jan. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Pacific	Jan. 8	New-York	Galway.
Fulton	Jan. 8	New-York	Southam'n.
Weser	Jan. 8	New-York	Bremen.
Canada	Jan. 12	Boston	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Jan. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Jan. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Glasgow	Jan. 19	New-York	Glasgow.

FROM EUROPE.

Weser	Dec. 4	Bremen	New-York.
Fulton	Dec. 15	Southampton	New-York.
America	Dec. 18	Liverpool	Boston.
Borussia	Dec. 18	Southampton	New-York.
Glasgow	Dec. 22	Glasgow	New-York.
North American	Dec. 22	Liverpool	Portland.
City of Baltimore	Dec. 22	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Dec. 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Jura	Jan. 1	Liverpool	New-York.

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

Illinois	Jan. 5	New-York	Aspinwall
Quaker City	Jan. 12	New-Orleans	Minatitlan

FOR MEXICO.

Tennessee	Jan. 15	New-Orleans	Vera Cruz

FOR HAVANA.

Cahawba	Jan. 12	New-York	Havana.
Isabel	Jan. 19	Charleston	Havana.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.

Karnak	Jan. 10	New-York	Nassau.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Columbia, for Charleston—Lewis B. Brown, lady and daughters, J. R. Treadwell, John Mc Carthy, Miss A. Creus, Miss M. Creus, Paul Weise, T. Kepner, J. H. Anderson, B. E. Cowperwait and lady, Miss Sarah Aldrich, E. A. Pratt, Wm. Stokes, S. Vendeer and lady, Miss E. R. Drake, Miss Leaucus, W. Pope Woodward, E. C. Fairchild, W. Louwndes, Wm. C. Anderson, J. W. Sprague, T. M. Beownot, lady and child, D. E. Metcalf, Capt. G. B. Massey, Frank Hardenberg, Miss Browne, W. Deserna, P. C. Byrne, Miss A. Pierce, G. Bell, and 23 in the steerage.

In steamship Roanoke, for Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—George F. Johnston, lady and child, T. H. Nelson, J. M. Arnett, Mrs. Drake, E. James, Mrs. F. Rewet, Miss L. Osborne, Mrs. M. B. Strong, James M. Brown and lady, J. F. Phineas, George R. Smith, John Gray, and 10 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Star of the South, from Savannah—Capt. J. B. Stone and lady, F. C. Aims, lady and daughter, Capt. Richard Olmstead, Mrs. Ann Bassett, J. H. Baldwin, G. H. Arnold, L. G. C. Hildebrantz, H. F. Colcord, C. H. Stone, V. Wildman, D. Labouncetta, M. Parodi, H. P. Clark, G. M. Hoffman, Joseph Buffington, and 15 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 25 | Sun sets.... 4 46 | Moon sets..... 5 08

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 00 | Gov. Island. 8 49 | Hell Gate... 10 11

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Jan. 3.

Cleared.

Steamship Empire City, Griffin, Havana and New-Orleans, M. O. Roberts.

Ship De Witt Clinton, Funk, Liverpool, H. S. Rich & Co.

Barks Pentucket, Leighton, Zaza, Cuba, Yznaga, Dell Valle & Co.; Crusader, Moore, Sydney, N. S. W., Smith & Boynton; F. Deming, Shortliff, Para, Corning, Bento & Co.

Brigs B. T. Martin, French, Havana, Nesmith & Sons; Ann Haviland, (Br.,) Lewis, Buenos Ayres, Collins & Marsh.

Schooners M. Stedman, Goodsell, St. Mary, &c., Dibble & Bunce; W. D. Cargill, Hawkins, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; J. Aumack, Pierce, Savannah, Demill & Co.; J. May, Cobb, Mobile, Post, Smith & Co.; Emily, Griffin, Wilmington, D. C. Murray; H. E. Bell, Pettengill, Arroya, Simpson & Mayhew.

Cleared on Saturday—Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, H. Ludlam. Steamer Thos. Swann, Ramsay, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Star of the South, Lyon, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son. Jan. 2, off Cape Henlopen, exchanged signals with bark John Payson.

Steamer Curlew, Arey, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Washington, White, Liverpool Nov. 7, with mdse. and 120 passengers to W. T. Frost. Has experienced heavy westerly weather.

Bark Aristides, (Hanov.,) Siedenberg, Bremen Oct. 7, with mdse. and 260 passengers to Stanton & Ruger. Has had 1 death and 1 birth. Experienced heavy weather—split sails, &c.

Bark Brunette, (of Belfast, Me.,) Linekin, Messina 70 ds., passed Gibraltar Nov. 4, with fruit, &c., to H. D. Brookman & Co. Dec. 1, lat. 31, lon. 20, spoke Br. ship Alma, from Liverpool for Calcutta. The B. has experienced heavy weather on the voyage.

Bark Elbe, (Ham.,) Boll, Hamburg 46 ds., with mdse. to Kunhardt & Co. Made a Southern passage, and had fine weather.

Brig Mary Budd, (Br.,) Dunham, Charlottetown, P. E. I., 9 ds., with oats, barley, &c., to Geo. Plummer.

Brig Billow, (Br.,) Husband, Horton, N. S., 10 ds., with potatoes to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Daniel Williams, (of Frankfort, Me.,) Charlottetown, P. E. I., 15 ds., with oats, barley, &c., to R. P. Buck & Co. Has experienced very heavy weather on the passage—lost deck load of fish and hides.

Schr. Advance, (Br., new,) Curry, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with potatoes to Duryea & Hyde.

Schr. Princess, Baker, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. W. H. Atwood, Rogers, Tangier, for Boston, with oysters.

Schr. S. S. Lewis, Lewis, Tangier, for Boston, with oysters.

Schr. J. W. Dodge, Daily, Philadelphia, for Gardiner, Me.

Schr. F. J. Cummings, Jones, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Wren, (Br.,) Lane, St. George's, N. B., 5 ds., with lath, &c., to Jed Frye.

Schr. Enterprise, Cromwell, Virginia 3 ds., oysters.

Schr. Augusta, Perry, New-Bedford, with oil.

Schr. Mary Adeline, Pickett, Wareham, with nails.

Schr. J. Ireland, Baker, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. J. M. Bayles, Warner, Fairhaven, for Virginia.

Schr. Wm. Bement, Parker, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. Undine, Wellsley, Warren, R. I., in ballast.

Schr. Fakir, Potter, Newport, R. I., in ballast.

Schr. D. Davidson, Long, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Alciope, Cornel, Castine 6 ds., fish to Jed Frye.

Sloop Phœnix, Chappel, New-Haven, with mdse. to J. B. Edwards.

Sloop E. Sprague, Gibbs, Providence, with mdse.

Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Providence, with mdse.

BELOW—1 brig.

WIND—During the day N. E.

Sailed.

Steamship Columbia, Berry, for Charleston. Bark A. H. Badger, for Galveston, Elf, for Richmond. Schr. Euphemia, for St. Kitts and Nevis. Steamship Empire City, Griffin, for Havana and New-Orleans.

Miscellaneous.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—The fast sailing clipper ship Dictator, Capt. Zerega, has been receiving freight for several days, in W. T. Coleman & Co.'s line, at Pier No. 13, East River. The Dictator is to sail on the 22d of January. She insures at the lowest rates, makes a quick passage, and delivers her cargoes in good condition.

Supplement No. 19 of R. C. Root, Anthony & Co.'s New-York Marine Register has been issued, containing their list of new and hitherto unregistered vessels.

STEAMERS WITHDRAWN.—The steamers of the Hamburg American Packet Company have been withdrawn for the Winter. They are to recommence their regular trips on the 1st of March, on which date the Saxonia will leave this port, and the Borussia will leave Hamburg.

FERNANDINA ISLAND, Dec. 28.—The brig Samuel Otis, from Jacksonville, on entering the bar, struck heavily, sprung a leak, and was run ashore on the back part of Amelia Island. A survey has been held, which resulted in the conclusion that she will be a total loss. The S. O. was built at Belfast, Me., in 1855, was 257 tons, rated A 2, owned by J. W. Elwell, of Belfast, and valued at $8,000.

The brig Anna Balch, from Jacksonville, with a cargo of lumber, bound to Baltimore, arrived yesterday, leaking; also lost part of her deck load.—By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary of Board of Underwriters.)

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 3—Arr. steamship Wm. Jenkins, Hallett, Baltimore; ship Nicholas Biddle, Evis, Savannah; barks Maria, Crowell, Buenos Ayres; Anna, (Fr.,) Vaanes, Rochelle via New-York; Oak, Ryder, Philadelphia; brig Elmira, Brown, Cardenas. The schr. "Z." Secor, from Bucksville, S. C., for Portsmouth, lumber loaded, went ashore on the 31st ult. during a southeast gale on Cutty Hunk, and filled. The crew saved.

SQUAN, N. J., Jan. 3.—A schooner came ashore eight miles south of this place last night, abandoned. She is going to pieces, the report says. Capt. Brown has gone down to her.

SQUAN, N. J., Jan. 3, sundown.—No vessels in sight. Wind fresh from E. N. E., snowing, with an appearance of a severe storm.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 3—Arr. steamship Galveston, from Key West.

SALMON AND SEA-TROUT FISHERIES OF LOWER CANADA.—The following list includes the principal Salmon Rivers and Sea-Trout Streams which discharge into the St. Lawrence and Saguenay Rivers, along the northeast or Labrador coast, between the Province boundary eastwards (Blanc Sablon) and the River Jacques Cartier, above Quebec; also those emptying upon the south or eastern shore of the St Lawrence, and others flowing easterly into the Bay of Chaleurs,—emphasising the Crown Rivers now open to public sale, and so mentioned in the accompanying advertisement. In addition there are many other bay, cove and inlet stations along these extensive coasts, but which are disposable chiefly as sedentary Net-Fishings for Salmon and Trout. The immediate expiry of the lease of that vast territory commonly known as "The King's Posts," opens up to public competition numerous valuable Coast Fisheries (such as Tadousac Seven Islands, &c.,) besides many famous Salmon Rivers and Sea-Trout Streams, and renders disposable certain commodious Building Establishments long occupied as Fur Trading Posts, by the Honorable Hudson's Bay Company, at the mouths of the most important of these fine rivers.

The following Rivers discharge into River St. Lawrence:

The River ESQUIMAUX—Fine Salmon river. Formerly yielding 52,500 Salmon each season.

The River CORKEWETPEECHEE—Neighboring stream. Contains steady run of Salmon.

The River STE. AUGUSTINE—Well supplied with Salmon.

The River SHEEP BAY—Considerable size. Good Salmon-fishery station.

The River LITTLE MECATINA—Discharges large body of water by several channels. Fine Salmon river.

The River NATAGAMU—Large, deep stream. High Falls inside. Swarms of trout. Salmon ascending it only to the Falls.

The River NAPETEPEEPE—Empties into spacious bay. Abounds with Salmon.

The River ETAMAMU—Celebrated for its Salmon-fishery.

The River COACOACHO—Discharges into fine basin. Good Salmon River.

The River ROMAINE—Large, but shoal stream. Salmon abound. Is remarkable for a rare, beautiful, and flavorous quality of white or silver Trout.

The River MUSQUARRO—Bold, rapid river. Affords fine Salmon fishing with fly. Good net-fishery station.

The River KEGASHKA—Salmon abundant—steep rapids impeding their ascent. Fishery in bay.

The River GT. NATASHQUAN—Famous stream. Salmon of finest kind, and numerous.

The River AGWANISH—Large stream. Good Salmon fishery location. (Northeast bound of "Lordship of Mingan.")

The River PASHASHEEBOO—Tolerable size. Fair fishery.

The River MINGAN—Excellent net and fly fishing for Salmon. Pools always hold a heavy run of large fish.

The River MANITOU—Branch of the Mingan, equally good and well known.

The River ST. JOHN—Very large stream. Splendid Salmon fishery.

The River MAGPIE—Tolerably good fishery for salmon. Rapid little river.

The River SAW BILL—Considerable stream. Chiefly net-fishery.

The River MANITOU—Large—obstructed by perpendicular fall. At its mouth both Salmon and Trout resort.

The River MOISIC—Noted for numbers of weighty Salmon. Extensive and lucrative net-fishery. Fine fly-fishing.

The River ST. MARGEURITE (en bas)—Excellent river for Salmon and Trout.

The River PENTECOST—Full, swift stream, much frequented by Salmon. Stationary fisheries at the mouth.

The River TRINITY (Bay)—Favorite river. Salmon and Trout fishing for net and rod.

The River GOODBOUT—Fine Salmon river, widely known as such. The net-fishery in its tide-water and adjacent bay is very productive.

The River ENGLISH—Empties into a deep cove. Salmon fishery. Plenty of Trout.

The River BERSIMIS—Immense stream, and has many tributaries. Scenery interesting. Abounds with largest-sized Salmon. They do not affect the fly except on the waters of its branches.

The River NIPIMEWECAW'NAN—Tributary of Bersimis. Fairy-like stream. Falls 9 miles inside. Exquisite fly-fishing.

The River JEREMIE—Small. Trout only. Fur-trading post, chiefly.

The River COLOMBIER—Good Salmon fishery.

The River PLOVER—Good Salmon fishery.

The River BLANCHE—Good Salmon fishery.

The River LAVAL—Picturesque and wild river, alternating with gentle rapids and deep narrow pools. Besides valuable net-fishery, it affords abundant Salmon and Trout fishing.

The River SAULT DE COCHON—Steep falls hinder ascent of Salmon. Famous for Trout fishing along the estuary border.

The River PORTNEUF—Pleasant stream to fish with fly. Up to the first falls swarms with trout. For several miles higher up is frequented by Salmon. Net-fishery station along the tide-way.

The River GRAND ESCOUMAIN—Once famous for Salmon. Mill-dam has now an artificial fishway. Fine net-fishery for Salmon in bay.

The River G. BERGERONNE—Good Trout stream.

The River L. BERGERONNE—Fair Salmon and Trout river. (Both the Bergeronne Rivers are within few miles of Saguenay and Tadousac.)

The following Rivers discharge into the Saguenay.

The River ST. MARGARET, (en haut)—Large tributary of River Saguenay. Fine Salmon fishing for both net and fly. Trout abundant.

The River L. SAGUENAY—Considerable stream, affording tolerable rod and good net fishing. Mill-dam inside, not in use.

The River ST. JOHNS, (en haut)—Do.

The River BLACK, OR SALMON—Formerly good fishery.

The following Rivers discharge into River St Lawrence.

The River MURRAY—Flows down beautiful valley. Yields Salmon.

The River DU GOUFFRE—Much deteriorated.

The River STE. ANNE—Pretty river, and latterly has afforded fair Salmon fishing just below the chute.

The River MONTMORENCI—Cataract at mouth. The upper water swarms with (river) Trout.

The River JAQUES CARTIER—Excellent Salmon stream.

The River DU SUD—Promises to become again a good Salmon river. Mill-dam and fishway.

The River OUELLE—Well stocked with Salmon. Mill-dam broken up.

The River G. MITIS—Large stream. Has dam.

The River MATANNE—Fine Salmon river. Dam, and Salmon pass in course of erection.

The River ST. ANN—Formerly good. Now few Salmon taken. Mill-dam across.

The River MOUNT LOUIS—Important stream. More noted of recent seasons for sea Trout than Salmon.

The River MAGDELAINE—Salmon river, clear.

The River DARTMOUTH—First-class stream, flowing into Gaspé Basin. Abounds with Salmon.

The River YORK—First-class stream, flowing into Gaspé Basin. Abounds with Salmon.

The River ST. JOHNS, (*du sud*,)—First-class stream, flowing into Gaspé Basin. Abounds with Salmon.

The River GRAND—Fine Salmon fishery. Mill above.

The following flow into B. Chaleurs:

The River G. PABOS—Salmon fishery. Superior station.

The River G. BONAVENTURE—Large and valuable stream. Many tributaries. Abounding with Salmon.

The River CASCAPEDIACS—Both the little and great Cascapediacs yield high numbers of Salmon.

The River NOUVELLE—Good Salmon fishery in bay.

The River MATAPEDIAC—Considerable magnitude, and abounds with Salmon.

The River RESTIGOUCHE—Noble river. Has fine tributary streams. Salmon frequent it in large numbers, and of heavy weight. Head of Bay Chaleurs.

The River PATAPEDIAC—Branch of Restigouche. Salmon ascend it about forty miles.

The River MISTOUCHE—Feeder of Restigouche. Salmon river.

ADDENDA.

Nearly all the Rivers described in the foregoing Schedule are tidal streams, and most of them have stationary Salmon and Trout fisheries within the embouchure, and at bays, coves and inlets on either sides. Those upon the north shore of the St. Lawrence descend out of wild, rocky and mountainous country.

Most of these streams, with their numerous tributaries, and the large lakes at the head of each branch, present every variety of River and Lake adapted to the breeding of fish.

Where there are mill-dams, it is specially so noted. None elsewhere.

The names of certain Rivers at present advertised for sale are printed in italics.

The True Salmon (*Salmo Salar*,) and the Tide Trout (*Salmo Trutta Marina*,) are herein mentioned.

The Grand Trunk Railway, now in operation to St. Thomas, will be opened next Autumn to River du Loup, 110 miles below Quebec. Passenger steamboats ply between Quebec and the Saguenay.

SYNOPSIS OF THE LAWS AND BY-LAWS NOW IN FORCE IN LOWER CANADA, HAVING ESPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE PRESERVATION AND REGULATION OF SALMON AND TROUT FISHERIES.

Act 22 Vic., cap. 86.

SECTION 4. The Governor in Council to grant special Fishing Leases and Licenses; and make all needful or expedient regulations for management and disposal of Fisheries.

SECTION 5. A General Superintendent and Local Overseers to be appointed, and paid by the Government, for each Province.

SECTION 8. The Government may set apart any waters for natural or artificial propagation of Salmon and Trout.

SECTION 24. The open season for Salmon fishery limited betwixt 1st March and 1st August. Fly surface fishing extended to 1st September. Exception in procuring spawn for scientific purposes.

SECTION 25. Spawning pools of Salmon protected against all fishing.

SECTION 26. Nets and fishing apparatus shall not obstruct the main channel or course of any river; and such channel or course shall be at least one-third of the whole breadth of a river.

SECTION 27. Owners of dams must attach fishways thereto.

SECTION 28. All parties concerned in breach of 24th Section become liable to fine or imprisonment.

SECTION 29. The meshes of Salmon nets must measure five inches in extension from knot to knot.

SECTION 31. Trout fishing illegal between Oct. 20 and Feb. 1.

SECTION 33. Netting for Trout in any Lake or Stream prohibited, except upon the River St. Lawrence.

SECTION 36. Purchase, sale, or possession, during prohibited seasons, of any Salmon or Trout, made a punishable offence.

REGULATIONS UNDER ORDER IN COUNCIL.

By-Law A.—Parties forbidden to occupy Salmon or Sea Trout fishery stations without Lease or License from the Crown.

By-Law B.—The use of nets confined to the brackish waters within the estuary tide-way; and forbidden upon the fresh water stream above confluence of tide.

By-Law C.—All nets, &c., to be set no less than 200 yards apart.

By-Law E.—No other fishing whatever allowed over limits covered by exclusive Leases or Licenses from the Crown, except by express consent of lessees or licentiates.

By-Law F.—Prohibits capture of Salmon or Sea Trout by torchlight, and with leister or spear.

By-Law H.—The receipt, gift, purchase, sale and possession of speared Salmon or Trout declared illegal.

By-Law J.—No mill rubbish to be drifted awaste in any Salmon or Sea-Trout river.

Appropriate penalties of fine or imprisonment, with forfeiture of materials and fish, are provided by law for the contravention of the several preceding Sections and By-Laws.

Also, effective and summary modes of proceeding are laid down for recovery of the same.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT. (Fisheries,)
TORONTO, Dec., 1858.